PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
PUBLISHED
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
JOHN L. SCRIPPS, CHARLES H. RAY.
WILLIAM BROSS, JOSEPH MEDILL.
ALFRED COWLES.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.
Daily, delivered in city by carrier, per year.....$6.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year.....5.00
Daily, to Mail Subscribers, six months.....2.50
Tri-Weekly, per year.....3.00
Weekly, single subscription.....1.00
" 5 copies.....4.00
" 10 copies.....8.00
" 20 copies to one address.....15.00
Remittances by mail at our risk. Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

The Press AND Tribune.

VOLUME XII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859. NUMBER 307.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of February, A. D. 1857, executed by Reuben Taylor, Esq., of Chicago, and Rosa A. Taylor, his wife, mortgagors, to James W. Cochrane and Samuel F. Hunt, of same place, mortgagees, which said mortgage was duly recorded in said office, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1857, and was assigned by said mortgagees to Ezekiel Sturges, of Chicago, aforesaid, by deed bearing even date therewith and duly recorded in said office, on the 10th day of February, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of the sum of Two Thousand Dollars and interest, according to the tenor and effect of a certain promissory note executed by said Reuben Taylor, and bearing even date with said mortgage, and payable to the order of said mortgagees, at the office of Ezekiel Sturges, in said Chicago, in one year after the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the date thereof, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said sum of money, and the interest thereon, and the whole of said principal sum is now due and unpaid, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the same, and the undersigned, the present owner and holder of said note and mortgage, has elected, and does hereby elect, to declare the whole of said principal sum due and payable, and to foreclose said mortgage for the same, and the interest thereon, and all moneys paid by him for taxes and insurance on said premises, with interest thereon, and the costs of foreclosing said mortgage, and the attorney's fee stipulated for in said note and mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained, by virtue of which the undersigned is authorized to sell said premises, and to make sale thereof, and of all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said Reuben Taylor, therein and thereto, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1859, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the said city of Chicago, (that being the place where the Circuit Court of Cook County, in said State of Illinois, is now holden,) and will on that day, at the hour and place aforesaid, sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the said sale to be made subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of the said sale, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.
Dated, Chicago, June 22d, 1859.
SAMUEL B. PAY,
Owner of said note and mortgage.
FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the 6th day of January, A. D. 1857, executed by Asa P. Fowers and Rebecca P. Fowers, husband and wife, of Cook County, Illinois, mortgagors, to Albert R. Fay and Samuel D. Fay, co-partners under the name and style of the Company of Fay & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, mortgagees, the said mortgagors, to secure the payment to the said mortgagees of the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five cents, according to the tenor and effect of a certain promissory Note mentioned in said mortgage, bearing even date therewith and payable three months after the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, from the date thereof, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said sum of money, and the interest thereon, and the whole of said principal sum is now due and unpaid, and no suit or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the same, and the undersigned, the present owner and holder of said note and mortgage, has elected, and does hereby elect, to declare the whole of said principal sum due and payable, and to foreclose said mortgage for the same, and the interest thereon, and all moneys paid by him for taxes and insurance on said premises, with interest thereon, and the costs of foreclosing said mortgage, and the attorney's fee stipulated for in said note and mortgage, and the power of sale therein contained, by virtue of which the undersigned is authorized to sell said premises, and to make sale thereof, and of all the right, title and equity of redemption of the said Asa P. Fowers, therein and thereto, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1859, at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M., of that day, at the north door of the Court House in the said city of Chicago, (that being the place where the Circuit Court of Cook County, in said State of Illinois, is now holden,) and will on that day, at the hour and place aforesaid, sell the same at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the said sale to be made subject to redemption at any time within one year from the day of the said sale, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided.
Dated, June 22d, 1859.
SAMUEL D. FAY,
Owner of said note and mortgage.
FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys.

Press & Tribune.
CHICAGO.

☞ Extra copies of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE containing a full account of the awful Railroad accident near South Bend, yesterday, can be had at the Counting Room, No. 51 Clark street.

THE GREAT DISASTER.

At an early hour yesterday morning the city was startled by a report that the night express train eastward on the Michigan Southern R. R., while going at a high rate of speed, had broken through a culvert near South Bend, telling thirty passengers outright and maiming, more or less horribly, some forty or fifty more. The news traveled with astonishing rapidity through the business streets, receiving additions to the list of dead and dying at every corner, and carrying terror to scores of families who had relatives on the shattered train, or who, imperfectly understanding the news, had located the scene of the disaster on other roads where their friends were supposed to be. Before the publication of the first authentic report the street version of the casualty had fixed the number of the dead at sixty and the wounded as many more. Unfortunately the extent of the calamity had not been overestimated by rumor. The details which we publish elsewhere tell of a destruction of human life unparalled, so far as our recollection extends, in the history of western disasters. The Gasconade accident on the Pacific R. R., of Missouri, is the only one which can be compared with it in the catalogue of horrible doings, and this, if we are not mistaken, did not embrace so large a list of dead and wounded as the one which we are now called upon to chronicle.

The prominent facts of the case are, that the train which left this city for Toledo at 8 o'clock Monday evening with one hundred and fifty passengers, broke through an embankment supported by a culvert between South Bend and Mishawaka, precipitating the locomotive into the chasm, and hurling the baggage and express cars, two second class and three first class passenger cars so violently upon it that they were shivered into fragments, burying the passengers in a conglomeration of mud, drift wood, splinters and broken wheels—over which a sheet of water, which had accumulated against the embankment, instantly swept, carrying off every thing which would float and drowning the passengers who had been spared by concussion; all this in intense darkness. These would seem to be elements sufficient to account for the sixty lives lost, or said to be lost, in the fatal ravine. It is impossible as yet to locate the blame of the tragedy. All accounts agree that the embankment was undermined by a very sudden and violent rain storm Monday afternoon and evening, which filled the ravine surmounted by the culvert and embankment, transforming it from a "dry run," or an ankle-deep water course, to a powerful torrent carrying down rails, logs, leaves, brush and mud, which formed a dam across the mouth of the culvert, leaving the water to accumulate against the earth work of the road. This became saturated to the consistency of mortar; and naturally the first considerable weight thrown upon the top of it spread the whole mess like a mortar bed.

We shall be able to present a more lucid account, including a description of the topography of the disaster, in our next issue.

THE INJUNCTION CASE.

We publish on the third page the argument and decision of Judge Wilson in the case of Dean vs. Chicago, to restrain the authorities from raising money to carry on the government of the city. We say argument, because the one furnished by Dean and Wentworth's attorney was a feeble thing. The learned Judge was obliged to ransack the law libraries to discover authorities and precedents to sustain him in the conclusion to which he came. The case as made up by the complainant's bill and defendant's answer, and the respective arguments of counsel, when submitted to the Court, clearly entitled the city to a decree denying the injunction. This is evident from the fact, that the Judge found it necessary to "jump" the argument and citations put in by Van Buren, Esq., and substituted his own researches and cogitations in lieu thereof.

The case before the Court, stripped of surplussage and legal jargon, was simply this: Had the Common Council the power to issue new short bonds to take up old ones falling due? In other words, had they the right to extend the floating debt of the city six to twelve months longer, until the city treasurer would be in a condition to cancel it?

Common sense would give an affirmative answer, and respectable law would hesitate before deciding in the negative. But crotchets, sophisms and political malice are the victors, and public good goes to the wall. We will not stop to comment on the supercilious tone and language indulged in by the "Court" towards the city authorities and Common Council, as they will receive the rebuke of every respectable citizen, who will decide that Judges have no more right to be insolent than other people. The next question to consider is, how much injury has this decision inflicted upon the city, its credit and fair name? One thing is true, it has left the city without the means of raising a dollar to defray its current expenses or meet its unfunded liabilities. We can see no other recourse than the issuing of orders on the Treasury, which will be shaved and hawked about the streets until tax paying time. It is either that, or dissolve the Government, dismiss the police, turn loose the inmates of the Bridewell, open the doors of the Jail, close up the Police Court and give villains full swing, stop all public improvements, dismiss the bell-ringers, open the bridges, shut up the public schools and discharge the teachers, repudiate the public debt, and resolve society back into its original elements, when every man shall be a law unto himself. The Council will be called upon to choose which horn of the dilemma it is best to take. The city is brought to this condition through the patriotism of John Wentworth and the legal wisdom of John M. Wilson.

The Real Enjetuers.

Philip Dean admits that he was acting simply as the tool of others in the suit, as the grounds against the credit of the city. Alderman Myers of the 4th Ward, and John Wentworth were the persons that engineered the thing. Wentworth concocted it and Myers executed his instructions. Dean was only the catsa paw in the case—put forward to conceal the conspirators. The lawyer who prosecuted the case we presume will look to them for his fees.

Kansas Election.

Notwithstanding the jubilant notes at first pealed forth by the Democratic papers all along the border, and particularly in the Territory, the election results as we anticipated, only more so. The official return shows 10 Republican, and 20 Democratic members of the Constitutional Convention. A clear majority for the Republicans of twelve members, or a preponderance of more than two-thirds, we think, would make our Democratic cotemporaries take it all back, and feel rather chop-fallen.—*Kansas City Metropolitan*, 25th.

Arrival of a Steamer from Europe.

SACKVILLE, N. B., June 28.—The steamship Arabia, with Liverpool dates to the 18th inst., has arrived at Halifax, but owing to the refusal of the Nova Scotian line to transmit the Associated Press reports, the public will be deprived of the news for a day.

The Missouri Judicial Impeachment Case.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Judge Jackson, of this State, who has been on trial before the Senate at Jefferson City, has been acquitted on all the articles of impeachment preferred against him by the House of Representatives.

GREAT TRAGEDY.

Terrible Disaster on the Southern Michigan Road.

Norwalk and the Gasconade Revived.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The city was horrified yesterday morning with a report that an accident, attended with unusual loss of life, had happened near Mishawakie, about 80 miles from this city, to the Express train on the Southern Michigan Road, which left the Depot in Chicago, on Tuesday evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M., with something near 150 passengers in the five cars—two second class and three first class cars—of which the train was made up. The rumor was soon confirmed by inquiry at the office of the Railroad Company; and within one hour every part of the city had heard of the great catastrophe, though nowhere was the fatality of the tragedy suspect. Report at first stated the number of killed at 30, then at 40, and later at 50; but at this hour there is no room to doubt that at least 60 human beings have been sent home by the catastrophe of which we speak. The news was alive with excitement, as several well-known citizens were on the train; but nothing of a definite character except the names of a few of the killed and a few of the saved, was known until toward evening when the following dispatch was received:

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 28.—A little before midnight, the night express train from Chicago to Toledo, when between South Bend and Mishawaka, passing over an embankment spanning a ravine, at the base of which is a culvert, the embankment suddenly gave way, and the whole train was precipitated into the ravine, which was followed with a perfect torrent of water.

The engine was literally buried in the opposite side of the ravine in quicksand and mud, and the tender, baggage and express car, and two second-class cars, were shattered almost into kindling wood, and piled on the top of the engine. The two first-class passenger cars followed, and were torn to pieces and carried down the stream, while the sleeping car, although making the leap with the rest, was less injured.

The stream is naturally but a rivulet, but was swollen by the extraordinary rains of the previous afternoon and evening to 250 feet, and probably checked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the sad calamity.

About 150 persons were on the train; of these 50 have been taken from the ruins dead, and 80 or 90 more are wounded, or escaped unhurt; the rest not heard from, as many of the dead were drowned in the ravine. It is feared that others not heard from have lost their lives in the same manner.

Mr. Bliss, the President of the road, and Mr. Byron Sibley, of Detroit, Conductor, were in the sleeping car and escaped uninjured. The engineer and fireman, both named Chulp, of Laporte, were killed; Hartwell, of Toledo, expressman, and Babbington, baggage master, were also killed, in the baggage-car. C. W. Smith, Road master, killed. Mrs. E. P. Gillett and child, Stone Mills, N. Y., and Mr. P. Gillett but little hurt. W. H. Gillett, Cortland, New York, missing.

The names of the dead it is impossible to obtain. They are wounded are Fred Miller, Holmesville, Ind; E. M. Knapp, Hudson, Wis.; Miss Hattie Knapp, Auburn, N. Y.; J. R. Gardner, Jonesville, Mich.; Charles Gardner, Boston; Augustus White, Holmesville, Ind.; Wm. Flannery, P. Myer, P. Quinn, C. Anderson, V. R. Anderson, all of Ainsworth, Ill.; A. D. Poser, Chicago; D. P. Rhodes, Cleveland; Miss A. Moore, Freeport; Mr. & Mrs. A. G. Jurry, Brooklyn, N. Y.; C. Jackson and Miss C. M. Elwell, Wakesha, Wis.; Gosnell, Laporte, Ind.; Wadsworth, father and son, Adrian; G. Bennett, Adrian.

Thos Nichas, Mich. City, train boy, dead; M. H. Regan, wife and daughter, Rockford, Ill., lady badly hurt, daughter not yet found; S. C. Hone, Coldwater, slightly injured; Mrs. Dring Louisville, Warren Co., Pa., slightly; W. J. Hawk, Charleston, Va., slightly; C. Yard and wife, Otsego Co., N. Y., slightly; A. Van Syckle, wife and four children, Warren Co., O., he and one child badly hurt.

Stephen H. Arnold, Decatur Co., Iowa, badly hurt; W. H. Walker, Milwaukee, slightly; O'Brien, Chicago, slighly; W. N. Connell, slightly Mary Costa, Youngstown, O., slightly; Ormand, leg broken; Miss D. A. Porter, Hudson, Mich., slightly.

The following are not hurt: Lewis Heller, Strasburg, Pa.; John Heck, Rome, Jones Co., Iowa; R. W. Tait, Susquehanna Depot, J. K. Gardner, Chicago; Henry Crease, Philadelphia; M. White, Dekalb, Ill.; S. Arnold, brother of the wounded Arnold; Calvin Hagan, Milwaukee.

Citizens of South Bend and Mishawaka turn out en mass to assist the wounded and search for the dead.

One lady was carried down the stream towards the river, but lodged in a tree-top, and heard several float by crying for help.

The Engineer had been running over the bridge from Laporte each way carefully. The train was not running faster than ten or twenty miles per hour. The train going West had passed over the embankment safely at 5.30 P. M.

The U. S. Express had over $50,000 in their safe, which broke to pieces by the collision, but the agent here has found most of it in the ruins.

One of the through mails bags was found near the river, two hundred yards from the break; other mails are lost cannot be told.

The ravine is about 25 feet deep and 75 to 100 feet wide. The night was very dark, and there was a curve in the road just before the embankment was reached.

CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

At the spot where the disaster happened, a small stream or "branch" is crossed by the road, on an embankment 25 to 30 feet in height. Here, for the passage of the water, a good stone culvert, white is therefore proved of sufficient capacity to carry through all that descended the creek. In the afternoon and evening before the accident, that locality was visited by a rain-storm of extraordinary severity. The water fell in torrents, raising all the smaller streams, after the lapse of a few hours to an unprecedented height. It is supposed that the drift-wood carried down by the little "branch" of which we speak, accumulated on the upper side of the culvert and caused an obstruction that every chip, leaf and twig limn mainmore serious, until the passage of the water was almost entirely stopped. The water thus dammed up, attacked the embankment which is of sandy loam—more sand than loam—and soon dissolved it and carried it off, or made it so soft and yielding that as soon as the weight of the train came upon it, it gave way.

Formerly trussle work occupied the place of the culvert and embankment; but it was removed for a more permanent structure which was supposed to be equal to the purpose for which it was made. The culvert has been built several years, and up to this time no one doubted its sufficiency.

The up-train which arrived here shortly after three o'clock from the scene of the disaster, brought several of the passengers who had lately been in such imminent peril. From one of them we have the following:

The Eastern train left at the usual time on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, but proceeding as far as the scene of the disaster, was unable to go any further, and soon after turned back, and arrived in this city at 5½ o'clock P. M. On this train was William M. Osgood, the conductor of the fated train; he is bruised considerably about the head, shoulders and legs, but his injuries are not of a serious nature. Mr. O. has been a conductor on the road for three years past. He was yesterday confined to his bed at the Tremont House, where he made the following statement. Mr. O. is scarcely well enough to give a complete and detailed account of the accident:

STATEMENT OF THE CONDUCTOR.

I was seated in the fore-part of the first passenger car at about 12 o'clock on Monday night, when suddenly I heard a cracking in the car, as if the car was trembling and shaking, then I felt the car was plunging, when I got upon my feet to see what was the matter, and I tried to reach the center of the car, but not being able, as I felt my foothold slipping from beneath me, I commenced climbing to the roof, and succeeded in getting a hold. The roof was much broken away by this time and I got through it to the top, where I kept hold until I landed below. I then commenced climbing up, and reached the bank. I saw a number of others clambering up out of the cars, and there were several persons assisting the persons who had been injured. I saw some laborers whom I ordered to light ben-fires on the track up and down the road. Of the speed of the speed of the train I took no particular notice.—I do not think it was running at full speed, as we had just passed over a big bridge, where we usually stock up, and had not got under full headway yet. Several of the passengers in the car escaped, but I cannot remember their names, or the names of any others, although I knew some of their faces. Mr David Runnion, I think, was in the car with me, whether he escaped or not I cannot say. I should judge there were some 150 persons in the train, I could not tell as I had not taken up my checks of the second class (or emigrant) cars, or the East ern tickets. There were fifteen or twenty laborers got on the foremost of the emigrant cars from Ainsworth station and at the New Albany and Salem crossing. The emigrant cars were all smashed up. When I got out of the car the night was very dark and the water was running heavy; I was confused. I wanted to reach the telegraph station at South Bend, Ind., and started as I supposse for it, but again I forded the creek, I had gone the wrong way. I never saw any rain in this ravine before; it was what I call a dry run, and the culvert was of stone, as good as can be found upon any road. The scene of the catastrophe, is, as near as I can judge, about half way between South Bend and Mishwaukee. This (Tuesday) morning I crossed the same spot where last night was a flood, almost without more than wetting the tops of my feet. I know nothing further of the cause of the accident than the carrying away of the culvert, and I was sitting on a forward seat, with my lantern near me, when the pitching and cracking commenced.

STATEMENT OF WM. M. DARBY, OF HARBORN, WIS.

I was a passenger on the S P. M. train of the Southern Michigan Road. I, with my wife and others, occupied the first passenger car—the forward one of the first class cars. There were three first class and two second class cars, making the train. I sat near the middle of the car. At the time of the accident I was not asleep, but dozing. I had just got up and exchanged seats with my wife. I heard a heavy crash and felt the cars make what appeared to me to be a tremendous leap or plunge. It was but an instant that I felt this motion. It did not seem to me that the occupants of the car were pitched about much. I was not thrown out of my place, nor was my wife out of hers. But when the cars struck all the front part of it was demolished by the force of the concussion, and most of those occupying that end of the car must have been instantly killed by the crash. The car fell in the water. Those of us who could hurried to get out. The lights were all extinguished, and the night was cloudy and dark. I got out of a window, as the car lay partially on its side. My wife escaped, she hardly knows how. The scene at the wreck was frightful. The engine, by the giving way of the culvert and embankment, plunged down full thirty feet, and the two second-class cars were drowned in the ravine. It is feared that others not heard from have lost their lives in a fearful pile. No one in the sleeping car was killed. I had several contusions about my face and body. My wife is hurt about as much as I am.

[NOTE.—Mr. Brett, when we encountered him, was on his way to the Milwaukee train. He arrived on the train which left in the morning at 8 o'clock, for the East, but which returned, arriving here at half-past three. The horror of the scene through which he had passed, seemed to have partially paralyzed his faculties. He talked of the affair like an absent-minded man speaking of some indifferent matter.—ED.]

SCENES HERE.

Although the accident happened soon after midnight, nothing was known of it here until about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the Express Company received a dispatch announcing the fact, and requesting that a train of cars be once got abroad, it flew like the wind, and within an hour it was the theme of conversation at every corner of the streets. The different offices of the Company were soon filled with anxious inquirers who had friends on the train, each begging to be assured of their safety, or hesitating to inquire the extent of their loss. Husbands whose wives and children had left them in joyous health and strength only a few hours ago; mothers, daughters and wives, with trembling hearts and pallid lips, at home; the curious who had only their love of the sensational to gratify, thronged the Passenger and General Freight Offices during all the after part of the day. In the latter is a telegraphic instrument and operator, and the communications between it and the station nearest the horrid scene were frequent, and, to the agonized bystanders, full of dreadful meaning. We saw hurry out on many a face the operator's lips, even with faces lit up with hope and joy, and others struck with heavy despair. One gentleman of this city had sent his wife, three children and sister eastward on the fatal night. He was an early inquirer. The obliging operator dispatched a message of inquiry, and he stood by the instrument, a picture of woe, waiting an answer. In reply to a question, he said that he had put his family in the forward car. He had to expect the worst, from the destruction of life in that car was fearful. He trembled like an aspen leaf, and the sweat of agony stood like rain drops on his brow. In reply to another question, he said that his wife was going only as far as Kalamazoo. He was told that Kalamazoo was on the Michigan *Central*, and that his precious ones could not be involved in this catastrophe at all. The relief came too suddenly. The revulsion followed like a waterfall, and the happy and thankful man threw his arms around the operator, and wept like a child! A rough-bearded customer who related the incident to us, says that he also cried as he witnessed the thrilling scene.

So intense was the curiosity of the public that nothing could gratify it. The obliging officers of the Company put all the information at the disposal of those who asked it; but that was but meagre. Properly, those at the scene of horror sent no guesses or surmises to distract surviving friends; at the condition of the wreck took away every chip, leaf and twig that might throw serious, until the passage of the water was al- light upon the cause of the accident, and carefully identifying the dead, could but cause delays. But, balked at one place, the crowd sought other sources of information—besieged the newspaper offices, overran the clerks at the Express Company's place of business, and jostled around the bulletin board, at the hotels.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

This is a question which ought not now to be discussed; but with the information at hand, we judge that this is one of the accidents in which which the tropic-like fury of the storm is to be charged with the fatal consequences. Doubtless the engineers of the Company were careful in the exercise of their skill, and constructed this part of the road under the belief that they had guarded against accidents like this which has happened. But a day or two will enable us to judge more correctly. Our reporters on the ground will make careful inquiry into the facts.

Mr. J. J. H. Rice, of Laporte, Indiana, who was a passenger on the sleeping car of the ill-fated train, arrived yesterday at 5½ o'clock at the Briggs House, and to the Janesville last evening. The following is the

STATEMENT OF MR J. J. H. RICE, PASSENGER.

He was in the sleeping car at the time of the accident, which occurred about midnight. The first he knew of anything being the matter was when the water was rushing over the car. The lights were out, and nothing but an occasional flash of lightning was there to see by. He jumped from the cars, but instead of landing on *terra firma*, he leaped into the torrent, but succeeded in making his way to a clump of bushes and got up the bank, afterwards. He heard a great deal of screaming while in the current, and after landing the cries of distress were awful. There being no lights, everything was confusion, and survivors were rushing wildly about the banks of the ravine in vain search of their missing friends. He says no one was killed in the sleeping car, but one old gentleman jumped out and was drowned in the current. Mr. Rice says that Osgood (the conductor) seemed crazy, he ran to South Bend and to Mishawaka, and then returned, a distance of eight miles, without his hat. He took charge of him and brought him to the city at 5½ o'clock yesterday.

One woman who was on the train with her husband and five children, ran wildly about all night seeking her family, but without success, until morning, when she found them all dead. She then went to a farm house a few yards off, where after sitting some minutes the wretched wife and mother expired.

Mr. Rice says that a gentleman, with his wife and two children, were on the train on a pleasure trip to the East. But in the accident the parties became separated. The husband found one of his young ones dead in the morning, next he found his wife dead, but with her arms closely embracing the other child, who was saved.

Mr. Pardee, whose statement we give below, is from Bloomington, Ill.. He was returning from the East to his home, in the train next to the ill fated one, and which left the scene of the terrible disaster at 12 o'clock yesterday. He arrived there at 9 o'clock in the morning, but as the baggage, &c., had all to be carried across from one side of the ravine to the other, to another train, it was impossible to leave sooner. Mr. Pardee improved the interval of three hours in visiting and examing the scene and the wreck, and in attendance upon the sick and wounded.

STATEMENT OF THOMAS PARDEE, ESQ.

At the time of his leaving by the train 23 bodies had been taken out, and he understood that two more culverts had been carried away east of the one now referred to, last night, and by the same rain, after the train on which he came had passed over them. He calculated the chasm to be 20 feet deep and fifty feet across. The masonry was swept off by the strong current. The embankment around the stone-work was first washed out, and then followed the masonry. He judged from the mark along the embankment that the water had risen 12 feet, but when he left it was almost dry again.

The tank of the engine, the smoke stack and a few splinters were all that was discernible of the wreck of the train. A large force of men were engaged in picking up the bodies and many were excavating the *debris*, but considerable had been carried off by the torrent. The culvert was said to be, by those who know, a strong one, but not wide enough for the purpose, and many had predicted what it would do—washed out by the embankment first being carried off by the wide and spreading waters in the event of their rising, as has been the case.

Some nine of the wounded passengers had been carried to Mishawaka, and were laid out on pallets, arranged in a large room in the hotel. Every care was bestowed upon them. The towns-people were particularly assiduous in their attentions to the sick, while there were some four or five doctors on hand ministering, or preparing to minister to the dead. The dead bodies were picked up and laid out in the cars, with sheets covering their faces. The men had worked two hours to get one woman out of the water. She was, of course, dead when recovered. The sleeping-car seemed to be uninjured, with the exception of a few broken windows. It lay in a diagonal direction from the track. The engine shot some forty feet distance from the west bank of the ravine, by which we conclude that it was going at a rapid rate. The scene on the banks of the ravine, Mr. Pardee says, was truly awful, as one may well suppose, but he says the amount of human misery among the wounded was terrible to behold. In the Mishwauka hotel he saw a fine little boy about nine years old, with his left leg broken, and almost open through the thigh, while the right leg is cut completely off. The lad was failing fast, and it is almost impossible for him to recover.

He was one of a family of five children, with the mother, who were going to meet the father and the husband of the family. The mother was killed, a daughter is missing, and another boy is wounded but not seriously. He is in the same room with his wretched brother, while he saw another of the young ones, six years old, dead, having had his face completely cut off. The bodies of the females were not much mutilated. By the dress of those dead and wounded Mr. Pardee judges them to have been mostly second-class passengers.

One passenger got out of the sleeping car into the current, and was swept along; but in going down he luckily clutched hold of a tree, and by that means effected a landing.

A Mr. Schaub, of Chicago, who had his leg broken, got Mr. Pardee to telegraph the fact to his wife.

STATEMENT OF MR. HILLIARD, PASSENGER.

L. P. Hilliard, Lumber Merchant, of this city, is saved and uninjured: he states that when the sleeping car, in which he was riding, went down an embankment, turning over, but striking something, righted, and landed without much difficulty. Mr. Hilliard found himself in the dark, with water up to his waist. In this condition he remained 15 minutes. His little child who was with him was saved. He extricated himself in a few minutes, and landed without bruise or scratch. Mr. Hilliard said that as soon as the culvert was carried away, the water ran off, and the ravine was almost as dry as usual.

PARTICULARS.

It is the wife of Increase C. Sumner instead of Otis S. Sumner, who was killed by the accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad. Mrs. Otis Sumner was not on the train. The deceased, with her three children, had been on a visit to their friends here and left on Monday evening. The children were all saved.

Mr. Piser, of Chicago, reported injured was formerly at the store of Chesterbrook, dry-goods merchant, West Randolph street, is 24 years old, and a Canadian bachelor.

One old man, named Horace Devereux, of Oneida, N. Y., who had been on a visit to his nephew in this city, and was by him last seen, in the sleeping car at the depot, is missing; he is probably the one person who perished in the passenger car. His nephew left last night for the scene of the accident.

Last night a number of the friends of passengers on the ill-fated train, whose fate is in doubt, left by the train on the M. S. Railroad—as also a reporter from the PRESS AND TRIBUNE establishment.

THE DEAD.

We arrive at a conclusion of the whole matter in the following list of the dead, transmitted by telegraph:

SOUTH BEND, IA., June 28.—In addition to those reported killed in the afternoon dispatch, we have the following:—A. McCarthy, of Holmesville, Ind.; Mary Curran and Mr. Walworth, of Adrian, Mich.; Mrs. Sumner, from Chicago; a man unknown, with W. S. E. S. on his right arm; Mr. Mahaly, of Pond du Lac county, Wis.; Richard Muldany, of Calumet, Ind.; Mr. Streeter, of Sparta, Wis.; Henry Fleckinger, of Reading, Pa.; D. F. McCullough, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; two boys named Tickwell. The other seventeen are so disfigured that it is impossible to identify them.

Up to ten o'clock this evening thirty-four bodies have been found. Those injured and not expected to live are Mrs. Regan, of Rockford, Ill.; Jno. D. Wire and Patrick Quinn, of Ainsworth, Ill.; E. C. Smith, a banker of Wall street, N. Y., and another a Mr. Walworth, of Adrian.

A number of those reported wounded this afternoon are so far recovered that they will be able to leave to-morrow morning.

The money belonging to the United States Express Co., has nearly all been recovered.

No fault is attributed by the passengers to any of the officers of the train.

Quite a number of the passengers are still missing and are supposed to be drowned.

NOTE BY REPORTER.

Rumors to the effect that Mr. Runnion, of this city, was killed are entirely destitute of truth. He is well and unhjured.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young man, a student at law in the office of H. Clay Conde, Esq., named J. Watson Goucher, a son of Dr. J. P. Goucher, of Pocotoatos, Winnebago Co., Illinois, while bathing on Monday evening in the Lake, about 11 o'clock, with three young friends, was, it is supposed, taken with a cramp and was drowned near the old wreck at the foot of Ohio street, and although diligent search has been made to discover his remains, he has not been found. He was a high-minded, honorable young man, aged 24 years, and was formerly a physician, but on Wednesday last was admitted to practice in the roll of attorneys at the Illinois Bar. His friends have been telegraphed for.

SAD OCCURRENCE.—We are pained to learn that an only son of Andrew Neilson, of this city, was drowned in Fox River at Ottawa, on Monday, where he was on a visit amongst his father's friends. Young Neilson was 16 years of age. His remains arrived yesterday afternoon, and the funeral took place at 7 o'clock from the residence of his father on Superior, between Clark and Dearborn streets.

GREAT SALE OF REFRIGERATORS.—Lot no one buy before examining Lyman's Patent Refrigerators, for sale at 194 Lake street. je27-5t

☞ For a very rich and very cheap Bonnet you will do well to look at Miss Marsh's stock, 258 State street. Some very pretty, new designs are being produced this week, which are much admired. And among her bargains are a lot of Trimmed Bonnets, which cost from $9.00 to $5.00, now selling at 50 cents to $1.00. je25-6t.

☞ Herring's Champion Safe's will be sold after this date at New York prices, by C. L. Hosmer & Co., Agents, 135 South Water street. je 24-1wx

SINGER'S NEW "A" MACHINE.—This late invention is designed to obviate every difficulty that has heretofore arisen in sewing Machines. It *sews, falls, tucks and gathers*. The great demand for them already felt in this market, is a guarantee that they must supercede all other machines in use; now on exhibition, together with all the different styles of Singer's Machines, at 66 Lake Street. A. W. Harris, Agent.

☞ Photographic Fine Art Gallery, Florence & Brigham, proprietors and operators, 142 Lake street. je11-1m

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. J. E. Roy, Mr. EDWARD MERRY, of Madison, Wis., and Miss CHARLOTTE CLOYD, of Chicago.

In this city, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. E. W. Hearn, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. FRANCIS E. BARBER and Miss FANNIE T., daughter of Orson Smith, Esq.

DIED.

In Chicago, on the 25th inst., of Consumption, Mrs. E. C. BOYCE, wife of Peter Boyce, formerly from Marion, Wayne County, New York.

MEYER'S MIRACULOUS
Vermin Destroyer,
THE ONLY REMEDY IN THE WHOLE WORLD.
Sure to Exterminate
Bats, Mice, Cockroaches, Bugs, Ants, Mosquitoes Fleas, Moths Moles, Grain Worms, and Grain Insects, etc.
50,000 BOXES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
These celebrated remedies have been extensively used for twenty-two years in all parts of Europe, and their extraordinary powers have been tested in the Royal Palaces of England, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Belgium, Holland, Spain, etc., and their chemical properties examined by all the most distinguished medical faculties of all over the world.
They are unequaled to all kinds of vermin and insects has been certified in this country by the directors of the various public institutions, Hospitals, Asylums, Prisons, Workhouses, manufactories, and by various distinguished private citizens.
Numerous testimonials and certificates of the efficacy of these remedies can be seen at the depot.
For sale wholesale and retail, by the Inventor and Proprietor, JOSEPH MEYER, Practical Chemist, 613 Broadway, cor. Houston-st., New York.
General Agents for the United States and Canada, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, Druggist, 417 Broadway, and No. 10, Astor House, New York.
☞ Not sold in this city, wholesale and retail, by SOLOMON, PHILLIPS & CO., 56 South Water street, and by FULLER & CO., 244 Lake street. jel6-1m-dly

CHICAGO HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY.
126 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.
HALSEY & KING, Proprietors.
Medicines, Cases, Books, Vials, Corks, Pellets, Boxes of Milk, Alcohol, and all other Articles required in the Practice of Homœopathy, at Reasonable Rates.
WINE FOR MEDICAL AND SACRAMENTAL USES.
S. K. HALSEY. [my25-1y] EDWARD KING.

THE CELEBRATED GALVANIZED
IRON PATENT BAKE OVEN.
For sale at No. 290 Randolph street
jel6-1m SAM'L F. BECKER, Agent.

NOTICE.—We are receiving and offer for sale low
2 Casks Turkey Prunes.
2 Casks Assorted Prunes.
50 Kegs French Prunes.
50 Kegs Currants.
50 Kegs Pearl Soda.
2 Casks Bal rosi. WM. LITTLE & CO.
my21 No. 61 South Water st.

LINSEED OIL.—5000 galls. Linseed Oil, now landing and for sale by
JOSEPH PHILLIPS & CO.
je13 50 South Water street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New British Ministry.

THE AUSTRIANS STILL RETREATING.

The Allies preparing to Cross the Adda.

Revolutionary movement in the Papal States.

Mobilization of the Prussian Army.

PORTLAND POINT, C. E. June 27.—The steamNova Scotia passed this point bound for Quebec at half past four this afternoon. She left Liverpool on the 15th, and furnishes one day's later advices than the steamer Bremen.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Palmerston was making good progress in the formation of his Cabinet. An authoritative list of members was expected to be made public on the day of the sailing of the Nova Scotia. Rumor gives Lord Elgin the Colonial Secretaryship, Richard Cobden the Board of Trade and Mr. Gladstone the Indian Secretaryship.

THE SEAT OF WAR.

A dispatch from Turin says that after the retreat of the Austrians from Bologna, the Cardinal Legate departed, and the municipalities proclaimed King Victor Emanuel Dictator.

The King of Sardinia has issued an order of the day extolling Garibaldi's deeds of valor, and awarding him a gold medal of a military order.

On the 12th inst., Napoleon moved his headquarters to Gorgonzola.

The Austrians have evacuated Modena, and were in full retreat towards the River Oglio.

An official announcement appears in the *Wiener Zeitung*, that the Emperor of Austria will forthwith assume the immediate command in chief of his army and ordered a new position for the army which will be taken up in the best manner.

An order had been issued for the mobilisation of the Prussian army.

Large reinforcements to the allies had been dispatched.

The steamer North American arrived at Liverpool on the 14th, and the City of Baltimore at Queenstown the same day.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

London, June 15th.—The *Daily News* says that no authorized statement of the new Government can possibly appear before Friday.

The Paris *Pays* of the 14th, in publishing a telegram from Berlin, stating that six Prussian corps d'armee have been mobilized says:

The Prussian Cabinet, which is the advisor of Lord Palmerston's Ministry has evidently induced her to take this decisive step and join Austria. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we have always said as to the part of Derby's government alone preserved Europe from being en

Press & Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1859.

MR. DOUGLAS' PROSPECTS AT CHARLESTON.

Mr. Douglas' Presidential letter has provoked a variety of comment—one class of reviewers deeming it the most honest, out-spoken and sagacious document of the year, if not of the century, while others, the Albany *Journal* among the number, regard it as an extinguisher of whatever chances its author may have had heretofore in the Charleston Convention. Among Republican journals, so far as we can learn, the New York *Tribune* alone finds it to be a frank and manly exposition of statesmanlike views. At the same time the *Tribune* thinks Mr. Douglas' prospects for the nomination are not worth a toss-up. The Republican press generally deem it a crafty bid for the nomination, in which bold words are made to conceal a sinister purpose. The Administration papers of course look upon the double-tongued phrases refusing a nomination upon such or such a platform, but omitting to define the writer's position in case the Convention shall take him at his word and nominate another man on the same set of principles, as a threat to bolt the nomination and disorganize the party. As we have already stated, it seems to us an adroit proclamation which is likely to have a considerable influence among the Democracy before the meeting of their National Convention.

Since no one, at this distance of time, can assume to make up a general result from the moral influences at work in the party, except that both candidate and platform will be thoroughly pro-slavery, we must have recourse to the known sentiments and policy of the Democracy in the several States, and the numerical strength which each will hold at Charleston. The whole number of votes in the Convention will be 303, being one for each senator and representative in Congress. The standing rule of the Convention, commonly called the "two-thirds rule," requiring the successful candidate to receive two-thirds of all the votes cast, will put a quietus on all who cannot, at some stage of the balloting, command 202 delegates. It is safe to assume that at least ten of the Southern States, to wit: Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, will be inflexibly hostile to Mr. Douglas and to any one who parades his doctrines in the Convention. It is rather apprehended that the Democracy of those States would bolt his nomination, even if the Convention should accept him. Together they are entitled to 76 votes. We will assume next that Mr. Douglas would be the first choice of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, —127 votes. The Administration leaders pretend to dispute Connecticut, New York, Delaware and Maryland. In New York indeed it is claimed that the Illinois Senator has no strength at all—that ex-Governor Seymour or ex-Senator Dickinson will have the whole delegation, with the privilege of buying or selling out to the South, as may be deemed for the best advantage of the office-holders and expectants of the Empire City and State. But we give the whole number to Mr. Douglas as a possible and not improbable contingency.

There remain the States of Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, California, and Oregon, having 110 votes, from which Mr. Douglas must get 75, or nearly three-fourths of the whole number, to secure a nomination. This we regard a sheer impossibility. The Democracy of Massachusetts are as pro-slavery as the Democracy of South Carolina. The thirteen delegates from that State are much more likely to go for Jeff. Davis than for Douglas. In Pennsylvania it is well known that the Democracy led by Forney, Hickman and Packer, representing whatever strength Mr. Douglas has in that State, have separated themselves from their own party and united with the Republicans on a State ticket to be voted for in October. They stand about as much chance of recognition at Charleston as Wendell Phillips or Fred. Douglas. The same is true of California, when Broderick and McKibbin are as effectually barred from the Democratic Communion as though they had preached Abolitionism all their lives. In Oregon recently a convention threw overboard Mr. Grover, an Anti-Lecompton member of Congress, and nominated a man designated by Senator Jo. Lane, whose position among the pro-slavery extremists has never been doubted. New Jersey is the "little boy" of Pennsylvania. It may be depended upon to follow the leading strings of the latter at Charleston, as everywhere else. In Indiana the participants in the Douglas rebellion have been left out in the cold precisely as in Pennsylvania and California. If two sets of delegates should go from that State to Charleston, the Convention would hardly pay the bolters the compliment of sending their claims to a Committee. Of the remaining States—Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri—Mr. Douglas is more likely to get the last named than either of the others.—But the votes of all three would only bring his strength to 180—only ten more than a majority, and forty-two less than the required vote. But we do not see that he has any popularity in either Kentucky or Tennessee except among the Opposition led on by James C. Jones and other old line pro-slavery Whigs.

Therefore, when we further take into the account the tremendous outside pressure of the fire-eating interest at Charleston, we cannot perceive upon what basis the friends of Mr. Douglas are building their calculations.

THE TWO FAIRS.

We regret to see that a few of our Illinois contemporaries of the newspaper press are indulging in ill-natured remarks upon the action of the Executive Committee of the National Agricultural Society, in appointing their next Annual Fair and Cattle Show for the 12th of Sept., and in this city. They do not say that Chicago is an improper place for the Fair to be held, or that the time designated is *per se* too early or too late. The burden of complaint is that the Fair of the National Society will interfere with the fair of the State Society, advertised to be held at Freeport on the 5th, and that the attractions of the latter will make the former a failure.

We take it that these gentlemen will have reason to revise their opinions, when they are assured that the prospects now are that the gathering at Freeport will be in all respects one of the largest, and with the exception of that at Chicago in 1856, the most profitable ever held in the State. The stock-growers and inventors of Illinois, with commendable pride in their ability to make an interesting exhibition, are, we learn, determined that their Annual Show shall not suffer by comparison with any of its predecessors. They will have their choicest stock and most perfectly finished machines at Freeport, and, excited by their successes there, the winners of prizes will transfer the cattle, horses, &c., upon which they have won, directly to Chicago for a wider field of competition. Again, the unusual attractiveness of the National Fair will cause many breeders to send their choice animals to Freeport—animals that would not otherwise be moved from home. They will do this, because, after the Freeport exhibition is closed, the stock may be easily, cheaply and safely transferred here. They thus take two chances of premiums and of sale. To us it is clear that the Fairs will aid each other—that each will be better in consequence of the success of the other—that there is not the least occasion for any strife or bad blood between their respective managers, and that those professed friends of the State Society who are seeking cause of censure and uttering querulous and unfounded complaints, will not be thanked by the Illinois farmers, whose interests they have undertaken to advance. A little generosity and cordiality will make the State Fair a brilliant success. If, however those who claim to speak for its managers, advertise in advance that it will be a failure, we must charge upon them the responsibility of making it so.

CROP ITEMS.

FULTON AND PEORIA COUNTIES.

FARMINGTON, June 27, 1859.

Editors Press and Tribune:

As you have been so indulgent as to invite your readers to write for your paper, and as I have seen nothing from this vicinity in relation to the crops, I venture to drop you a short note. And first I would say, the farmers are beginning to quite alarmed in view of the bad prospect for wheat. It would have been only a moderate crop at best; but now that it is struck with the rust, we greatly fear an entire failure. Much of the wheat is not fairly in the blow. I have examined my own and some of my neighbors', and am not alone in the opinion that the wheat crop must be almost, if not quite, an entire failure.

Oats as yet look very well, and [illegible] premise a fair crop, though probably less than half the usual quantity was sown last spring. Corn is quite backward, but is of a good color, tolerably clean and stands pretty well on the ground, and with a good season, we shall probably have a larger corn crop than usual, as I think there is more on the ground than is common for this section of country.

Grass promises a large crop. We shall have to commence cutting by the first of July. Our crops here were only slightly injured by the frost. As to fruit, there will be but a small yield in this vicinity.

Yours truly, E. P[illegible] W[illegible].

NEBRASKA.

During a short ride into the country north, west and south of us, we were surprised at the large breadth of surface under cultivation this season. It would surprise any Eastern farmer to witness what has been accomplished in this vicinity during the last four years. Some weeks since we advised our farmers to cultivate every possible acre. [illegible] and we are glad to see it so generally acted upon. The crops are looking fine, as good as we ever saw them at this season of the year, and give promise of an abundant harvest.—*Nebraska City News.*

IOWA.

Our townsman Mr. S. B. Ayres has just returned from an extensive tour through the counties of Clark, [illegible], Davis, Appanoose, Decatur, Wayne, Clark, Lucas, Monroe, Warren, Marion, Madison, Dallas, Polk, Jasper, Mahaska, Jefferson, Wapello and Van Buren, Iowa, [illegible]. The wheat looks well, and there has yet been but little complaint of the fly. [illegible] The oat crop looks finely, and is quite extensive, though not nearly so large as it would have been if there had not been a lack of seed. Corn and other crops never covered nearly as wide a breadth before, and promise most abundantly. Cattle were so cut off by starvation that there will be few to sell this fall. The hogs are as numerous, seemingly as last year; but as they are poor, they will probably come in late, and be light, as they were last season. The average produce of a farm in the above counties seems likely to be greatly above what it ever was before.—*Keokuk Gate City.*

PIKE'S PEAK.

The Grand Rapids *Eagle* publishes the following letter from Mr. N. H. Rice, a reliable citizen of that place, concerning the new gold discoveries in the Pike's Peak country, and the terrible effects of the May stampede. The letter is addressed to a brother of the writer:

* * * * *

Seven miles south of here, at what is called "Jackson's Diggings," the gold is very coarse. I was there a week, and saw many pieces weighing from one to four dollars—the largest piece I heard of being found was worth eight dollars. So you can see that it is not all a humbug, as has been reported. Many old California miners say they never saw anything so rich as these quartz beds are; but they need quartz mills to work it to advantage. I am perfectly satisfied that if I have my health, I can make a fortune here; in fact, if I do no better than I am doing now, it will make a nice pile by fall.

I wish you was out here; but do not think it best for you to come until next spring. The mountains will not be half prospected this year, and to start now you could not get here to do much this season.

Thousands and thousands have gone back discouraged, and words cannot express the sufferings endured by some of the emigrants who came out along in April; about 2,000 came in with hand-carts and packs. Most of them were poor and brought nothing with them; many were nearly starved when they arrived, and as our markets were rather poorly supplied, in a few days they devoured nearly every thing in the shape of eatables, so that starvation stared the whole community in the face. Then came a heart-rending scene; to see well-dressed men going from cabin to cabin begging in the most pathetic manner for a morsel of bread.

Their visages showed too plainly that hunger was preying deeply on their bodies. But this state of things could not long exist. In a few days there was a general stampede for the States. They met thousands coming in with provisions, &c., and with base lies and false representations they turned most of them back. But a few of the brave hearted stood the storm, and came through, to satisfy themselves; and now they are making a fortune. They told those they met that there was no gold here, and that the towns had all been burned, and their founders hung; and if they came in they would be robbed of everything they had. But so far from this, our towns are flourishing, and there has been no hanging except of a few horse thieves. And now the country is prospering. But the worst feature of all, and one that will long be remembered in this country's history, is the suffering on the Smoky Hill route. Hundreds perished there with hunger and fatigue. I saw and talked with a man, who was one of the three survivors of a party of seventeen who came by that route. They were picked up in an insensible state and brought in. Good care was taken of them. Provisions are plenty here now; flour sells at $15 a hundred, pork 40c a lb, and other things in that proportion. I saw a grizzly bear the other day that some Mexicans killed. The mountain streams are full of trout; game is quite plenty, such as elk, deer, mountain sheep, turkeys, &c.

Now don't get excited and think you can make a fortune here in one day. It is true that many will make a fortune this year, but the gold will last for years, and next spring will be a better time to come. I expect to come and see you next fall, and return here in spring. There are many curiosities in the mountains, such as hot springs, soda springs and such like. The soda spring water is nice to raise bread with.

The Nebraska City *News* of the 18th inst, says:

Our townsman, H. N. Cornell, returning from Omaha, Thursday, fell in with three men direct from the mines, thirteen days out. They came down the Platte in a skiff. They confirm the reports of the recent discoveries. They declare that they have seen the diggings, and know the reports to be true. They have been eight months in the mines—they were entirely out of provisions, and are after their supplies, and will then return to the mines. They report provisions extremely scarce, and say that hundreds are living only on fresh meat.

These men also give accounts of those who are discouraged. The give the following instance: A large company came within a few miles of Denver City, and sent in a few men to report; they drove up to Cherry Creek, waded in, picked up a handful of sand, swore there was no gold, and turned around, and then turned back their company.

The Dunleith *Advertiser* says four Pike's Peak teams, from Wisconsin, passed through Dunleith on Saturday for the Peak. They went not long since as far as Omaha, but returned. The late news has given them new encouragement, and they are determined to see the diggings this time.

The Case of Dr. Doy.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from St. Joseph where the trial was held, thus speaks of the case of Dr. Doy, recently sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for stealing slaves:

The charge against Dr. Doy was, that he enticed the slave Dick from the State of Missouri. The evidence failed to show that Dr. Doy was *ever in* the State of Missouri; while it conclusively proved that the boy Dick left Missouri *with a pass from his master*, allowing him to do so, and that Jno. Doy never saw him until after he reached Lawrence.

Further comment is unnecessary; the whole transaction is a libel upon the freedom of an American citizen, in open violation of justice, and only paralleled by the English state trials in Ireland.

If the Supreme Court of Missouri does not grant a new trial, they deserve the execration of every honest heart and unprejudiced man; but I cannot think the highest court of any State could be guilty of so great injustice as to refuse a new trial, with the features of this case fairly before them.

Who Was He?

The following letter was received yesterday by the gentleman of this city to whom it was addressed. The promptness and evident humanity of its author, are worthy of all praise:

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ABERDEEN, MISS., June 21st, 1859.

MR. CHARLES H. WISWALL:

A stranger, on horseback, stopped at the door of this hotel this morning about 8 o'clock, appeared to be very sick, was taken from his horse by the bystanders, conducted to a room, and medical attendance called immediately. From what we could gather from his faltering words, we think it likely his name was AVERY. He died this evening about 4 o'clock. I wrote you, because he had one of your cards in his pocket-book. He was an Englishman, and we understood him to say he was a silversmith. He had some money and a horse, all of which will be taken care of. If you know him, please inform his friends and write me at your earliest convenience.

Very truly,
JAS. D. MCALLISTER.

A Good Hit.

Governor Morgan got off a good thing at Buffalo, on the occasion of his reception on Thursday. In his speech at the formal reception, he lauded Buffalo to the skies, praising its people, its enterprise, its commerce, &c., &c., to no end. In the evening, at a less formal gathering, in the large dining hall of the Mansion House, the Governor responded to a complimentary toast. The Buffaloes, remembering the nice things said earlier in the day were listening for more, when His Excellency suddenly dropped the following wet blanket over their joys:

"It has been my pleasure on another occasion to-day, to enumerate how greatly your city excels in its commerce—how greatly in exports and imports over all other lake cities; but I omitted to say that I found on a visit to Auburn the other day, that you also greatly excel in your representation in a certain State Institution which shall be nameless. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

An Item for Glaziers.

A hail storm visited Hudson, Summit County, Ohio, on the 24th, breaking out 13,000 panes of glass in the houses of the village. It was also immensely destructive of the crops in that locality.

—Hon. Carl Schurz and Judge A. D. Smith will address the citizens of Monroe, Wis., on the 4th of July. Hon. M. P. Sweet, of Freeport, will speak at Mineral Point, and Hon. E. P. Hervey, of Shopiere, at Janesville on the same day.

Popularity of Louis Napoleon.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American.)

PARIS, June 3, 1859.

We have generally been led to suppose that the present war with Austria is unpopular in France, and that [illegible] caused the Emperor to [illegible] country in [illegible] in opposition to the popular sentiment. [illegible] private motive that induced the Emperor to throw down the gauntlet to Austria what it may, no one can doubt that the hearts and good wishes of his countrymen are with him. The manner in which the war loan was taken up by the wealthy classes gives evidence of the popular sentiment in that direction; the bravery with which his soldiers go into the contest, evince their feeling in the policy of the war, and the grand ovation which is now in preparation for Napoleon on his return to Paris, are unmistakable evidences of the estimation in which he is held by his people. There is also to be a general jubilee and illumination as soon as Milan is taken, which is expected to be accomplished in the course of a very short time.

I have also, within the past few days had ocular proof of the falsity of the stories which have been promulgated by the English press that the Empress is in constant dread of an attempt on the life of the heir apparent, and keeps him hid from public view. Whilst on a visit to the Park Bologne on Saturday afternoon, the Empress accompanied by her son, a bright little fellow of about four years, passed on her regular evening drive, bowing to the throng of visitors, who politely raised their hats as she passed. She was accompanied as usual by four of the National Guard, and the respectful greetings she received seemed to be as earnest and cordial as those paid to Queen Victoria when driving through Hyde Park.

Whatever may be thought of the military character of the Emperor, and of the arbitrary manner in which he carries out his policy, he has undoubtedly exhibited civil qualifications of the very highest order, and endeavors to exercise the power with which he is clothed for the good government of Paris and the protection of the poorer classes, some instances of which I will relate:

It is but a short time since, complaints having been made of the exhorbitant demands of the parties who furnished the drinking water of some sections of the city, (it being brought in barrels and sold by the bucket,) he immediately directed the erection of reservoirs, and the sale of water at one sou per bucket at all seasons of the year. There are some sections of the city which cannot be supplied in any other way, and it is now carried about in hogsheads on wheels in charge of men in the employ of the government, the price charged paying all expenses and yielding a considerable revenue to the city.

There was also recently great complaint among the poorer classes as to the quality of cigars sold at one sou each, the manufacturers declaring that on account of the demands of the government they could not afford to furnish a better article. Tobacco is a government monopoly in France, and to remedy this complaint Napoleon immediately ordered the establishment of a government factory, and packages containing 25 cigars of very good quality are for sale in all the tobacco stores, done up in brown paper with the government seal. Every tobacconist is compelled to keep these cigars for sale, and it is a very difficult matter to find a better article at any price in Paris.

Paris is France, and the city government is also, in a great measure, under the direct control and supervision of the Emperor. It was under his direction that the noble line of uniform collonade buildings along the whole front of Rue Rivoli, from the Place Concord to the Rue Louvre, as well as the adjoining streets, sprang up as if by magic in the place of the irregular and ancient structures that formerly disfigured it. The property holders were exempted, by his directions, from taxation for a certain period, to reimburse them for the expense, although it was scarcely finished before the increased rents which their stores commanded yielded more than a fair percentage on the improvement.

The Emperor has also recently had opened two or three new boulevards passing directly through ancient and compact masses of lofty buildings. Their completion has improved the whole neighborhood, added to the beauty of the city, opened broad thoroughfares in the place of narrow streets, and increased the value of property to double the cost of the improvement. These orders were considered oppressive at the time, but the wisdom of the Emperor is now acknowledged.

There is no city in the world so free from annoyances which usually beset strangers as is Paris under the rule of Napoleon. On first arriving he is surprised to find that he is beset neither by hack-drivers nor hotel runners. He passes from the depot without annoyance and seeks hackmen sitting on their boxes at a distance, and not permitted to approach until called for, when they hand him a card with the rate of charges. Hotel runners are not allowed to speak to a traveller without being first spoken to. This is also the case with hackmen in the streets. They are not permitted to annoy any one that passes them, but must remain on their boxes and wait until spoken to.

This rule is also applied to another class of persons who are apt in large cities to insult or annoy those who pass them at night. If they speak to a gentleman before being spoken to they are immediately arrested, and any indecorous conduct by them or any one else in the streets or public places is followed by an immediate arrest and sure punishment, without the convenience of straw bail or any other of the modern contrivances for evading the penalties of the law.

The punishment in Paris for petty frauds, such as selling washed jewelry for gold, or misrepresenting to a purchaser the value and material of which an article is made, is so heavy that it is very rare a stranger is "taken in and done for" as is so common elsewhere. Those shops which keep imitation gold jewelry for sale are obliged, if they exhibit them in their windows, to tack a card to each article, stating its precise character. A store-keeper who should sell for silk a dress made of cotton and silk mixed, would be liable to fine and imprisonment, so that any of the sharp practices of trade, which are admissible in other quarters of the world, are seldom attempted in Paris.

So strict is the enforcement of law that the stolid and fixed countenance and erect figure of one gendarme is sufficient to preserve order even among the mixed assemblage on the Champs Elysees.

The people are undoubtedly deprived of all direct voice in the government; but no one who has resided ten days in Paris can fail to be convinced that the will of the people indirectly governs the Emperor as surely and distinctly as the will of the people of England governs the Queen and Ministry. He seeks the popular favor by every means in his power, and is undoubtedly gaining the confidence of his people to the fullest extent. The success that is now crowning his military career in Italy will add new strength to his power and control over the people; and the fact that he has an heir to succeed him cannot fail to have due weight on his future career. It will doubtless be his endevor to transmit with his crown to his son a claim on the hearts of his people.

Mining in Arizona.

A correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, writing from Tubac, June 10th, says:

A portion of the Gila river exploring party have returned; they left some ten or twelve men who were determined to go on, until fully satisfied that there were no gold diggings worth working. Abundant signs of gold were found; and a few placers which might be worked with profit, was there water near at hand. The want of water will always be the bar to any extensive gold working in this region. There are placers within ten miles of Tubac which would pay handsomely, but there is no water within any reasonable distance, and it would not pay to pack the dirt. The Papayo county, seventy miles west of Tubac, abounds in gold, but there can scarcely be found water sufficient for drinking purposes in the dry season, and what little there does exist is collected by the Indians into holes and tanks.

Silver mining drags slowly. All the companies here, that are now in operation, are straightened for want of funds, of specie, mainly, which it is very difficult to obtain. Proper machinery is also needed—steam engines, stamping mills, etc., and above all men who understand extracting silver from its various ores. Such persons can soon make fortunes here. But without capital in ready money, proper machinery, and persons who understand the management of silver mines, a concern can manage to exist only a short time. Slowly, in futile works, in experiments and bad management, a company may squander the capital of the Bank of England and never pay a solitary dividend, as there is a prospect that some companies will do, although their capital is a little less than that of the Bank of England.

A Good thing in the Story Line.

Some years ago a Cincinnati paper received and printed the first chapter of what appeared to be a most thrilling romance, in the expectation of being provided with the concluding portions as might be needed. The chapter was very ingenuously written, and concluded by leaving the principal character suspended by the pantaloons from the limb of a tree over a perpendicular precipice. It attracted the attention of the press, and inquiries began to be made concerning the continuation of the fate of its hero. Day after day the victimized publishers looked for the remaining chapters, but in vain. They never came to hand. Finding that they had been sold, and wishing to put a stop to the jokes their cotemporaries were cracking at their expense, they briefly concluded the story thus:

CHAPTER II—CONCLUSION.

After hanging to the treacherous tree for four weeks, his pantaloons gave way, and Charles Melville rolled headlong over the yawning precipice.

He fell a distance of five miles, and came down with the small of his back across a stake and rider fence, which so jarred him that he was compelled to travel in Italy for his health, where he is at present residing. He is engaged in the butchering business, and is the father of a large family of children.

AVOIDING THE RESPONSIBILITY.—Brother Noel was "sore troubled" at the scandal Brother Crump brought upon himself by drinking too much, and especially regretted the injury it brought to society at Sharon. So one morning he stepped over to Brother Crump's, and found the old man in a doze in the little porch.

"Won't you take a dram?" asked Brother Crump, as soon as he was made aware of the presence of his neighbor. "Why, yes, I'm not agin a dram when a body wants it."

Brother Crump got his bottle, and the friends took a dram apiece. "Don't you think, Brother Noel," said Crump, "that sperits is a blessin'?" "Yes," replied Noel, "sperits is a blessin' but some of us abuses." "Well, now, Brother Noel, who do you think abuses the blessin'?" "Well, it is hard to say—but people talk—don't you think that you drink a little too much, Brother Crump?" "It is hard to say," returned Crump. "Sometimes I've thought I was a drinkin' too much, and then again I'd think I wasn't. What is man? A weak worrum of the dust? So I left it too the Lord to say whether I was a goin' too far in sperits. I put the whole responsibility on him; I prayed if I was a drinkin' too much, for him to take away my appetite for sperits. I've prayed that prayer three times, and he hasn't done it. So I'm clear of the 'sponsibility, anyway."

The Wife of Garibaldi.

Anita, the heroic wife of Garibaldi, who died during her husband's perilous passage from Rome to Venice, in 1849, was a South American lady of great beauty and accomplishments.—Beside the wrongs of his country, Garibaldi has the pale phantom of this devoted being ever before him to nerve his arm against the monster tyranny of Austria. The following is an account, which we gather from several sources, of her sad fate during the last war of Italian Independence:

When, after the bombardment of the city the French troops entered Rome, Garibaldi, issuing the following proclamation, left the city by the gate of St. Giovanni: "Soldiers, what I have to offer is fatigue, danger, struggling and death—the chill of the cold night, the open air, and the burning sun; no lodgings, no munitions, no provisions—but forced marches, dangerous watchposts, and continual struggling with bayonets against batteries. Let those who love freedom and their country better than life follow me." And 4,000 followed him. His hope was to cut his way through French and Austrian troops to aid the brave Venetians who, in spite of cholera and famine, were still holding out against the foe.

At St. Marino he was met and nearly surrounded by a large body of Austrians. The Austrian general offered to permit Garibaldi and his troops to return to their homes unmolested, upon depositing their arms with the authorities, but refused any terms to twenty-five Frenchmen who had fought with the Republicans at Rome against their own countrymen.—Garibaldi nobly refused conditions from which his allies were to be excluded, and seizing a favorable opportunity escaped with a trifling loss into the mountains.

Making his way to the Adriatic coast, he seized thirteen fishing smacks in the little port of Cesenatico, and embarked for Venice. By dint of unparalleled courage—fatigue by land and sea, he had just rounded the Punta di Maestra, and could see the towers of the Queen of the Adriatic, when the Austrian ships attacked his boats and eight were taken; and the rest gained the shore, and Garibaldi knowing that the Austrians, furious at his escape, had set a price upon his head, bid his followers disperse, and with his wife, who though close on her confinement had never left his side, and one other friend, set out for Ravenna. But before they could reach the city the mother of one dead little one on the American shore, of three children waiting her return at Nice, of the unborn one never destined to see the earth-light fading from her eyes—that mother knew that she was dying, yet bore on by her husband's side uncomplaining still, for the Austrians were on their track. He knew it, too; but through the lonely desert no aid, no shelter was at hand.—At last he took her in his arms and bore her on till they reached a peasant's hut, and there, with her last look and thought, and folding clasp on him who had been her all in life, the soul of that noble woman went up to the great band of waiting martyrs to tell them of her husband's deeds, of Italy's, and of Rome's. Not even a tomb had Italy to give to the gentle, brave Anita. From the grave which her husband himself had dug for her in wordless grief, her corpse, ferreted out by an Austrian dog indicated to its masters (less human than the brute) the generous peasant who had sheltered her in her dying hours, and he paid the penalty awarded to any who should "give to Garibaldi or his followers fire, food, or shelter." *He was hung, drawn and quartered.*

How a Missouri Bank Redeems.

A money-dealer in St. Louis, a few days ago, sent to the *Farmers' Bank of Lexington*, Mo., $65,000 of the notes of that institution for redemption. How the messenger was treated, and how the banks of Missouri intend to discharge their obligations to the public, the St. Louis *Democrat* of Monday tells us in the paragraph below:

The bills were presented in most courteous terms; yet the bank refused to pay in gold, as desired, or in St. Louis or New York exchange, or St. Louis city paper. The bank refused to do anything, except in a slow and aggravating manner to pay out silver, a depreciated currency, to the amount of $5 on each note, the residue in gold. So slow were the payers that it took a whole day to pay out $8,500 in $20 notes; and yesterday, after their silver had run out, and they were in expectation of more, ($10,000 of silver left this city this morning to succor them,) only $2,000 was paid on $10 bills, the "Bank officials" instructing the party paying out to be as slow as possible. Meetings of the Directors were held twice a day; it was even proposed to the Board to register every note as redeemed, to prolong the matter, but the resolution was rejected. Those same "Bank officials" or Directors, instead of trying to "prevent an outbreak," were busy in exciting the populace against the brokers, so that hand-bills were posted, calling the people together to take steps for preventing brokers of the State from making such "runs" upon the Farmers' Bank—a meeting was held, and inflammatory speeches made, favoring mob measures, rotten eggs, tar and feathers, etc. A negro was employed to ring a bell, also, which was done for two hours in front of the bank, to frighten the brokers. Some even went into the bank and threatened eggs and tar. It became the town talk at dinner tables and elsewhere. There was one exception among the Directors in this ungentlemanly conduct. Mr. J. S. Lightner, acted very cleverly throughout, doing everything in his power to facilitate the redemption of the notes. This whole conduct, it seems to us, is worthy of most severe censure, particularly when it is recollected that, a week ago, the Lexington *Expositor* boasted of heavy sales of stock in this bank at over $109 per share, and that its profits from circulation must be enormous. This same *Expositor* has promised to expose the whole proceedings in its next issue. Mr. Chase telegraphed to-day to stop dilly-dallying in the illegal way forced upon his agents, and to demand payment with a notary at once upon the whole sum.

The Credit System.

To the buyer of European goods we would say, refuse "long credits." If your standing is good, you will find Europeans lavish in offers of credit. For every month of credit you obtain, it is needless to tell you as business men that a per centage is added, injurious to your chance of profit. Use your good name to obtain cheap merchandise and short credit—not dear goods on long credit. How many dry goods jobbers can date their ruin to this vicious system of buying on long credit from Europe! How many to this day are struggling to keep what they had ten or fifteen years ago! Tariffs, money markets, everything is blamed but the true cause—*credit prices* paid to Europe for imports. Do our jobbers believe that Europeans are so ignorant of the principles of trade, and blind to their own interests, as to grant us long credits, without making the prices long too? What instructions are most strongly impressed on buyers to Europe by their employers? To get goods cheap? Well, yes, of course, that is understood; but the emphasis and urgency are to "get all the Time you can."

Every art and ingenuity are resorted to by the buyers from this country to extract time from Europe. The A. 1 houses use their high standing and undoubted positions in the markets as levers to work "credit as long as possible" out of the sellers of goods both at home and abroad.

So well is this known that Europe, lavish of her credits when she can gain by it, has arranged a system of credit and knitting to meet the wants of our dry-goods buyers.

Europe taking good care to buy our produce at *cash prices*, is quite willing to sell her manufactures at *credit prices*—the barter enures enormously to her profit.

The following are some of the arrangements: Commission houses in Europe sell to our jobbers and importers of dry goods on six and even eight months' credit from date of shipment. Previous to the expiration of the time, the jobber sends a four months' credit, granted by some of the banking firms who draw on themselves in Europe—the jobbers sometimes lodging business paper as security—sometimes the banker agreeing to accept on receipt of the invoice and bill of lading of the goods purchased—sometimes without security. The European commission houses, on receipt of this credit, transfer it to some local banker, who discounts their note at three or four months. Previous to that note maturing, the banker, by drawing at four months on the Liverpool banking firm, uses the credit, discounts in London, and credits the proceeds to account of the note of commission house. The Liverpool banking firm draw on the New York jobber at three months and ten days, to reimburse themselves for the bills they have accepted at four months.

By this process America obtains from Europe a credit of from twelve to fifteen months.

The so-called purchasers for cash are on a clear credit of four months, and the remittance in a sixty day bill gives America a credit of five months and fifteen days.

These are the two extremes of settlements for dry goods; and to the bank presidents or financiers who are desirous of knowing how much of our foreign indebtedness remains unpaid, we recommend to study out our monthly imports, add the average of above time to the dates of shipment, and they have it precisely. For example, the imports of January, 1859, at 5½ months' credit, are remitted for in June; February, do. in July; March, do. in August; April, do. in September; May, do. in October.

The value of goods imported from the 1st of January to the 31st of May was $104,455,092—an average of about 21 millions per month, to be paid for as above.

We name the shortest credit taken by America on dry goods, leaving our readers to add for the longer dates. It will serve to dissipate the mischievous fallacy of supposing our excessive spring importation is all remitted for. It also explains the cause of our continued overtrading in foreign imports. The whole secret of our triennial troubles is here. Jobbers and importers are tempted to buy excessively by the system, and in turn tempt their buyers by giving even more time than they get. The whole fabric is *paper, paper*, which every crisis forces the industrious, unreflecting trader to thrust the hardly-earned profits and labors of years into the coffers of the banker for the privilege of carrying him through—finally to fail at some future monetary crash. In prosperous, easy times, paper is so readily turned into money, that no warning of a change is ever heeded. Our people, from their own sanguine nature and irrepressible energy, are kept slaving by this system for the enrichment of foreigners. In bringing about this lamentable state of the foreign trade, none have exercised greater power than the foreign banking firms who draw upon themselves in Europe.—*N. Y. Independent*, 23d.

ONE OF THE AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES IN ITALY.—The French accused the Austrians, it is said, of demanding "pretty women" to be delivered up by the Piedmontese to the rapacity of their soldiers. The Austrian reply is that they wanted, at Vercelli, "belladona" for the sick soldiers, and they demanded it of the Syndic. He said he had not any and could not find any; but they insisted that he must. The French, so say the Austrians, translated this *bella dona* (Italian for "pretty women") into *jolie femme*, (pretty women,) and so made them (the Austrians) to be asking for women when they only asked for medicine!

Personal.

Judge Howe, of Green Bay, Wis., a gentleman of acknowledged ability and attainments, whom the Republicans of the State have been striving for some years to honor with a seat in the U. S. Senate, is steadily laboring to defeat that purpose by quarrelling with the people on the question of the Fugitive Slave Law. He has just published his fourth letter to prove the people wrong in electing Paine instead of Lynde to the Supreme Bench.

—The Washington *Star* learns that Hon. L. C. Levin, well known in political circles in Pennsylvania, is now in the insane asylum at Philadelphia, and it is feared he is a confirmed lunatic. He has been on a visit to his brother at Columbia, S. C., where his lunacy became apparent.

—The Philadelphia *Press*, speaking of the death of Dr. Bailey, of the *National Era*, says:

"We are aware that Mrs. Bailey has been long accustomed to the management of the concerns and the conduct of the paper in all its departments, except the strictly editorial. If that place could be as ably filled as it has been heretofore, the *Era* might still, in her hands, hold the position in the party and with the public which it has so well earned and maintained. May the change that has fallen upon her and her little ones spend its force without touching their future well-being—with no loss but that which is inseparable from widowhood and orphanage."

—Ex-President Pierce is at present traveling in Europe, and upon a rumor that he would shortly visit Bremen, the present Bremen Minister at Washington, who is now here, waited upon our Consul to notify him of the intention of the authorities to offer the ex-President the hospitalities of the city. He was at the Springs of the Schwalbach on the 2d inst., and intended soon to leave for Paris. His route from Rome was through Eastern Italy to Ancona, in season to take passage in the last steamer which made the trip between that place and Trieste. From that place he ran over to Venice by steamer, reaching Trieste again just before the approach of the French blockading squadron. At Vienna he received marked attention from the authorities of Austria, and by invitation attended reviews by the Emperor of immense bodies of troops then being concentrated at that point.

—Rev. Theodore Parker, at last accounts, was in London, with strong hopes of a restoration to health.

—Among the numerous officers now on their way to the seat of war, to witness the *fete d'arme* between the allied troops and the Austrians, none will better represent our gallant corps than Col. St. George Cooke of the 2d dragoons; already distinguished for his courage and talents in Mexico, and more recently for his rapid march in winter over the plains to Utah.

Col. Cooke leaves for the seat of war provided with the new cavalry equipment about to be introduced into our service. We are pleased to learn that our active and energetic friends, Messrs. Knorr, Neal & Co., of Philadelphia, who have devoted much time and talent to the improvement in cavalry equipage, have produced the *chef d'oeuvre* which Col. Cooke takes with him, and which will doubtless do credit to our country and to its manufactures.—*Washington Constitution.*

—The London *Times* alludes in the following extravagant terms to the musical attainments of Herr Joseph Joachim, now performing in that city:

"Never has playing so vigorous, passionate and impulsive been combined with more faultless intonation, more sustained command of the gradation of sound, more brilliant and unerring execution. It is, indeed, no exaggeration to say, of Herr Joachim, that he can sing like Mario and fiddle like Paganini."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A LEG BROKEN BY A HOOP SKIRT.—We learn that, on Wednesday afternoon, the amiable wife of a clergyman residing in ward 11 caught one of her feet in her hoop skirt in such a manner as to throw her down with such violence as to break one of her legs. Yesterday the sufferer was as comfortable as could be expected.—*Boston Journal, Friday.*

A SPIRITUAL CONGRESS OF "IZERS."—A clique of spiritualists, led by one Mr. Spear, claim that a congress of spirits has been formed, of which Mr. Spear is the medium. They tell us that this congress "has formed seven subsidiary coordinate associations, whose province may be gathered from their titles, viz.: The Association of Beneficents, of Electric-izers, of Element-izers, of Education-izers, of Healthful-izers, of Agricultural-izers, and Government-izers."—The first document put forth by this spiritual congress of izers, through the mediumship of Mr. Spear, is entitled *The Educator*, "for the Association of Government-izers," of which it is claimed Robert Rantoul is president. According to this manifesto there is to be a new Republic in the United States, with a new religion.

"DUFFING" THE LADY'S LAP-DOG—*Expense of supporting the Cats and Dogs of London.*—It is stated that some twenty men in London earn their livelihood by "duffing"—viz: painting common birds to resemble some rare and foreign sort, or who invent non-existing breeds.—The more outlandish a bird is made to look, the more chance there is of selling it. A vulgar rat was once transformed into an elegant microscopic dog for a lady's pet. For a few weeks the little quadruped enjoyed the cares and caresses of the admiring mistress, till the growth of its claws enabled it to take a promenade by means of the curtains to the ceiling, and so the workmanship of the "duffer" stood confessed. It is calculated that in London there are 200,000 cats, and it is estimated that to support them and the dogs, 52,000 horses are annually boiled down and served out by 1,000 men, at the cost of £100,000 per annum to the city.

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES.—A lot of strawberries were received in town yesterday from Contra Costa, some of which measured 6¼ inches in circumference and weighed—we fear to say how much. They were the largest we ever saw, and it is doubtful if they have ever been equaled in this city. Some of the largest were bought up at a bit apiece.—*San Francisco Times, 30th ult.*

—Six young wolves of the large grey species were recently shot upon the farm Mr. H. L. Boies, in South Grove. Wolves are sufficiently numerous to be of considerable annoyance in some parts of this county.—*Sycamore, De Kalb Co., Republican.*

—The Cambridge *Chronicle* says that a gentleman visited one of their fashionably built churches, for the purpose of worship, and on asking the sexton for a seat, he replied, "We have plenty of seats to *let*, sir!" The sexton, however, notwithstanding his cute answer, condescended to show the stranger to a seat. At the close of the services, the gentleman inquired for the Treasurer of the Society, and ascertaining the price for one year, he quietly handed him the amount, with the request that the seat might be "reserved for strangers!"

—Rev. Dean Trench, in his excellent work on English, Past and Present, after noticing the anomalous construction of the word "its," says it does "not one occur through the whole of our authorized version of the Bible—occurs only three times in all Shakspeare—was a word unknown to Ben Jonson—was not admitted into his poem by Milton—and did not come into common use before Dryden sanctioned it in his writings."

—A Comparison of the religious statistics of Germany in 1840 with those of 1858 show that the number of Protestants in nearly every State has increased in larger ratio than that of Roman Catholics. Whole congregations of Catholics, or at least a majority of them, have in a number of instances become Protestants, and Rome has lost to Protestantism four times as many priests as she has gained proselytes from the Protestant clergy. The whole number of Protestants in the States of the German Confederacy is at present 20,000,000—that of Catholics, 13,150,000.

—The Pittsburgh *Post* announces that the Devil has become "a well known abiding opponent of the national Democracy." So, another of the great leaders of the party is gone. The national Democracy has become so depraved that even the Devil can't stand *it* any longer.—*Fayette Patriot.*

SALE OF RAILROAD FARM MORTGAGES.—The Milwaukee *Free Democrat* says that seven farm mortgages given to the Fond du Lac Railroad Company, have been sold by the Sheriff of Milwaukee at the instance of the Marine Bank, and bid off for the bank at 10 per cent.

A BULL-DOG ATTACKING AN ELEPHANT.—The Petersburgh, Va., *Express* says: An amusing incident occurred while Van Amburgh's menagerie was crossing the Appomattox, a short distance above the Pocahontas bridge, strikingly illustrative of the fact that the bull dog is the most courageous of all animals, and will attack any creature, regardless of size. As the elephant entered the water with his usual slow and cautious step, some individual in the crowd, prompted by a spirit of mischief, hied on a large bull dog to attack the large animal.

The dog instantly obeyed, and plunging into the water, seized hold of one of the hind legs of the elephant, on which the latter only switched him with his tail as he would brush off a fly, but not ridding himself of his assailant by such gentle means, and feeling sharp teeth at work upon his leg, he suddenly threw his snout around, and seizing the dog, held him under the water until he was nearly drowned; then raising him high in the air, threw him at least a hundred feet out into the stream. Fully satisfied with the punishment he had received, the dog beat a hasty retreat.

A Singular Case.

The following interesting case came before the Surrogate of Herkimer County a short time since: Joshua Brainard recently died in the town of Norway, at an advanced age, leaving about $8,000 of property. Of this sum about $4,000 was in gold, which he had accumulated from time to time, during many years, and hoarded up without making any use of it. He left a will in the hands of a friend, and soon after his death, one of his daughters called to see the will, and not being pleased with its contents, threw it into the fire and destroyed it. Another will was then found, of an earlier date, and the executor named in this will presented the same for probate to the Surrogate. Some of the children opposed the probate on the ground that this will had been revoked by the subsequent will, which had been destroyed.

Proof was taken before the Surrogate, and it was shown by patrol that the destroyed will contained the usual clause of revocation, and probate was therefore refused. Then the question came up whether the contents of the destroyed will could be shown with sufficient certainty to enable the parties interested to establish as a lost or destroyed will by a proper proceeding instituted for that purpose, and it was ascertained that its contents could not be proved; and the Surrogate therefore granted letters of administration on the estate of the deceased as he had died intestate.—*Albany Argus.*

WESTERN NEWS ITEMS.

PURSUIT OF A THIEF UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—The La Crosse *Democrat* contains an account of the bombardment and capture of one Barney Dunn, by officer Wedgewood, on a charge of feloniously abstracting logs from S. Weston. Barney was at North La Crosse, pretty tight, and when the officer attempted his arrest, he attempted the ducking of the officer; but the result of the tussel was Barney got landed out in the water about fifteen feet, while the officer remained on shore. Barney swam for a tree, where he swore he would stay till he starved and fell off. The officer having no boat nor shooting irons, stripped and swam to an Island a short distance beyond the tree, and let fly a stone at Barney, which took him on his right arm. The souse had nearly sobered Barney, and the stone finished the job, and he caved; both swam ashore, and Barney submitted to the "bracelets" with proper meekness.

AN IOWA AMAZON.—An old lady residing on Muscatine Island, who considered herself aggrieved in some manner by the Railroad running over her premises, constructed a fence across the track one day last week, and seating herself in a chair close by, when the train came along, commanded it, Canute-like, to go no farther. Conductor Root very obligingly stopped the train and tried to expostulate with her, but finding it of no use ordered his men to tear away the fence, which they did. It is understood that madame has agreed to grant an amnesty to the Company till next week, when, if her demand is not satisfied, she will renew the war.—The race of Amazons, it seems, is not yet extinct.

A PAIR OF VAMPIRES.—An Iowa paper says a stranger passing through Keokuk, had a child taken sick and die at one of the hotels. When he came to pay his bill, he found he had not money enough into $11.00, which he promised to send back as soon as he should reach Burlington, but the landlord insisted on keeping the body of the dead child as security, which he did. The father went to Burlington, obtained the necessary funds, and returned to redeem the body of his child, which in the meantime had been buried! He paid the bill, had the body disinterred, and started for home, but had not reached the river when he was stopped by a man calling himself a police officer, and eight dollars demanded for burying the child. Finding himself under arrest, and unable to proceed, he paid over the amount and escaped by the first boat which left the city.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR IN INDIANA.—The Lafayette *Courier* gives a long account of the mysterious conduct of three men who arrived in that place from Attica on Friday, and registered their names at the Lahn House as Geo. Allen, Chas. Holbroke, and D. Franklin—that they all went out together and that after a while, one of them came back and enquired of the landlord if he had seen Franklin, and expressed fear that something had happened to him; soon after the other came in and made similar inquiries and expressed like fears. The next day the two left for Attica, but by this time suspicions had been aroused against them as murderers, and they were followed, arrested, and brought back, had a preliminary examination, and were remanded to jail, waiting for evidence, which, it was understood would most likely be sufficient to hold them for trial on the charge of murder.

CANARD.—Some fellow, whose genius developes itself in lieing, produced considerable excitement in the city yesterday by inventing a telegram that the steamer Nova Scotia had arrived at New York, with news that the French army in Austria had been thrown into confusion by the assassination of Louis Napoleon by a Sardinian soldier. The rumor spread like wildfire, and the German portion of the population discussed it with vehement animation.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

TO SODA AND BEER MAKERS.
Long and Short Mineral Corks,
ALE AND BEER CORKS.
Oil Wintergreen, Lemon and Sassafras.
WHITING AND MARBLE DUST.
India Twine, Oil Vitriol, &c., &c., &c.
Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices by
J. H. REED & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Nos. 144 and 146 Lake street.

SNOW FLAKES AND CREAM SYRUPS.
SNOW FLAKES AND CREAM SYRUPS,
SNOW FLAKES AND CREAM SYRUPS,
THE ICE PLANE,
THE ICE PLANE,
THE ICE PLANE,
AT THE CENTRAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE,
BUCK & RAYNER,
No. 92 Clark street, Larmon Block.

MICHIGAN MILLS.—STATE STREET.
We are manufacturing, and are ready to sell at satisfactory prices at our Mill
CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
EXTRA BOLTED MEAL,
FEED, SHORTS AND MILL PRODUCTS.
We warrant all articles sold, and deliver goods to any part of the city free of charge.
Bakers and Grocers supplied at wholesale rates.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

IMPROVED KITCHEN RANGE.
J. INGRAM'S PATENT.
A movable and indestructible Water Back, with pipes and connections very simply arranged, to prevent breakage and leakage around the range, and is a sure remedy against putting out the fire if the water be stopped for any cause.
All who wish to save their water backs and have a good Cooking Range that they can regulate in a moment, and use either with or without water, will please call and examine the MOVABLE WATER-BACK RANGE at 47 State street.

NEWELL SNOW,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.
Being in receipt of frequent consignments from Eastern markets, and availing myself of the best opportunities presented in this market, I am able to offer GREAT BARGAINS to cash buyers of Groceries in
Large or Small Quantities.
Dealers as well as those buying for their own use will find it for their advantage to examine my stock and prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
NEWELL SNOW.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
Family Supplies of all kinds can be found at the Store of
G. & M. S. IVES'
584 State Street, cor. 12th,
Where the public are invited to call and examine our stock of goods which will compare with any in the city, both in price, quality and quantity.
We keep a general assortment of everything needed, and our goods are of the best quality. The best brands of Spring and Winter Wheat Flour can always be found here. Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables of all kinds. Also, an assortment of Crockery, Glass, Stone, Wood and Tin Wares, Nails and Salt constantly on hand.
Give us a call and we will warrant satisfaction every time.
To our old patrons we would return our thanks for their past patronage, and would ask for a continuance of the same. G. & M. S. IVES.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES,
N. Y. BEEHIVE SYRUP,
N. Y. EXTRA GOLDEN SYRUP,
N. Y. SUGAR-LOAF SYRUP,
N. Y. EXCELSIOR SYRUP,
N. Y. UNITED STATES SYRUP,
PORTLAND MOLASSES,
NEW YORK MOLASSES,
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
NEW ORLEANS SYRUP,
SUGAR-HOUSE SYRUP,
Large stock in store and for sale low, by
WILLIAMS, SMITH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, 45 S. WATER-St.

CHOICE FAMILY WINES AND LIQUORS.
At No. 167 Randolph Street,
THE ONLY PLACE IN CHICAGO WHERE
A. BININGER & CO.'S
Pure Liquors can be obtained for Family and Medicinal uses.
Also—A full assortment of WEST INDIA PRESERVES SEGARS, &c., &c.
Excursion Parties supplied with fine Liquors by the case or bottle.
W. HUTCHINGS, With A. McDONALD.

NAPOLEON AND GROUPS OF
SOLDIERS,
AT THE CHAMP DE CHALON,
may be seen in the Stereoscope at
PEUGEOT'S
Chicago Variety Store!
NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

PRIVATE EXHIBITIONS.
FIRE WORKS
FURNISHED IN LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES
—AT—
PEUGEOT'S
Chicago Variety Store,
40 CLARK STREET.

FRUIT CANS,
SELF-SEALLING,
Several Patents.
AND ONE OF THEM THE VERY BEST IN MARKET.
At 201 Lake street. THOS. GEORGE.

FLUID CANS, WITH SAFTY STOPPERS.
Every Family should have Them if Any.
FOUND AT
No. 201 Lake street, Chicago. THOS. GEORGE.

WARM AIR FURNACES,
Registers, Ventilators, &c.,
ARE FOUND AT
THOS. GEORGE'S, 201 Lake Street.

COOKING RANGES AND
WATER BACK STOVES,
At Thomas George's,
201 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Dry Goods.

T. B. CARTER
Is offering great bargains in
Summer Dress Goods,
Silks and Grenadines,
Bareges and Robes,
Lawns and Muslins,
Brilliants and Prints.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
T. B. CARTER,
136 - - - Lake Street - - - 136

CLOSING OUT!!
CLOSING OUT!!
BARAGES, ORGANDIES,
ROBES, TRAVELING GOODS,
DUSTERS, LACE CAPES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.
We now offer our
ENTIRE SUMMER STOCK AT GREATLY
Reduced Prices.
150 . . Lake Street . . 150
A. G. Downs & Co.

DRY GOODS.
Cooley, Farwell & Co.,
Wabash Avenue.
HAVE IN STORE A FRESH STOCK OF
Staple and Fancy Goods,
BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
Cheap for Cash and Prompt Pay.

KID GLOVES OF ALL COLORS
CLEANSED.
Our method of Cleansing Kid Gloves is the most perfect ever attained, leaving them
FREE FROM STIFFNESS OR UNPLEASANT ODOR,
AND AS SOFT AND ELASTIC AS NEW.
Expense of Cleansing only fifteen cents per pair.
Samples can be seen and Gloves left at 78 Lake street.
A. GRAVES, (Suc. to C. T. Atkinson.)

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED
AT LOW FREIGHTS,
200 PACKAGES OF GOODS,
among which we have some
SPECIAL BARGAINS!
5 CASES 4-4 FRENCH PRINTS, at 12½ Cents.
2 CASES 1-400 PACIFIC LAWNS, at 10½ Cents.
Also, Challies, Shawls, Black Silks, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., with a full stock of
Cottonades, Staple Dry Goods,
NOTIONS, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, ETC.,
Which we continue to sell very low
FOR CASH, OR ON SHORT TIME.
Our stock of Crockery, China, Glass, and Silver Plated Ware, Housekeeping and Fancy Goods, is complete in every respect. We will sell to all close buyers at a small advance with a cash. BOWEN BROTHERS.

MILLINERY, DRESS MAKING
AND
Pattern Emporium.
NO. 64 LAKE STREET, CORNER OF STATE, (UP STAIRS,) CHICAGO.
The subscribers would respectfully inform the Ladies that they have just opened, and will be constantly receiving a new and extensive assortment of
BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
And everything in the Millinery line. Also Patterns of every description from Paris, London and New York Markets. [illegible]
DRESS MAKING.
By experienced persons, and satisfaction warranted.
BONNETS BLEACHED AND PRESSED IN THE BEST MANNER.
Our goods are all new and desirable, and will be sold at prices as reasonable as at any store in the city.
Ladies please favor us with a call before purchasing elsewhere.
P. O. Box 3376. MR. & MRS. O. A. CARY, Formerly with Fisk & Ripley.

THE DRY GOODS BLOCK.
171....Removal....171
FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
Have removed their Establishment to
No. 171 Lake Street,
(One door west of W. M. Ross & Co.'s,)
And are now prepared to show their customers one of the
LARGEST, BEST SELECTED and CHEAPEST
Stock of
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
that has ever been exhibited in Chicago.
We would particularly recommend our splendid stock of
SILKS
of the latest Importations.
Summer Dress Goods of all Descriptions,
SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
and a large selection of
French, English and American Prints and Domestic Goods.
In BONNETS, RIBBONS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest styles we can offer great inducements to city and country Milliners. [illegible]
FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO., No. 171 Lake street.

TRIMMINGS.
No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago.
We respectfully ask the attention of the Ladies of Chicago and of the Dealers throughout the Northwest, to our new and choice arrivals of
Dress and Mantilla Trimmings,
SHAWL BORDERS,
EMBROIDERIES,
Laces and White Goods,
Gloves and Gauntlets,
HOSIERY, SKIRTS,
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
CORSETS
At Wholesale and Retail.
A. GRAVES, (Late C. T. Atkinson), 78 Lake street, Chicago.
Orders receive our special attention.

DR. CUTTER'S IMPROVED
Skirt Supporter,
Is an Article of Great Utility, which should be
WORN BY EVERY FEMALE.
This Supporter takes the weight of the skirt upon the Shoulders, the proper place, and relieves the stomach and abdomen, of that continued and downward pressure, which is, by the most able Physicians, said to be the greatest cause of so much weakness and premature death among females.
By taking the weight of clothes from off the stomach upon the shoulders, one is enabled better to stand erect, and thereby expand the chest and breathe more freely. This, every sensible person knows, is necessary to the full enjoyment of health.
There are few ladies who have worn their clothes supported by the waist, who have not realized the faint, and often distressing feeling, and also weakness of back consequent thereto. Then why not from others take warning ere it be too late.
Manufactured by CUTTER & WALKER, Lowell, Mass.
A. GRAVES,
(Successor to C. T. Atkinson,)
No. 78 Lake Street, Chicago,
Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of the above goods.

Educational.

AURORA INSTITUTE
—AND—
CLARK SEMINARY,
Erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, is located at AURORA, Kane County, Ill., forty-[illegible] miles from Chicago.
[illegible]
COURSES OF STUDY.
[illegible]
The term commences September 1st, 1859. For Circulars containing full information address the principal, G. W. QUEREAU, A. M., Aurora, Ill.
Hon. BENJAMIN HACKNEY, President.
Rev. LEVI JENKS, Secretary.

BRYANT & STRATTON'S
CHAIN OF
Mercantile Colleges.
Located at Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit. [illegible]
BRYANT, BELL & STRATTON.

BOY'S HIGH SCHOOL.—The next term will commence MONDAY, April 18th. [illegible]
A. J. SAWYER, A. M. [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—
Low Rents! Low Prices!
PEARSON & DANA,
184 Lake Street,
Having Re-leased the OLD STAND [illegible]
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
The best and cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Chicago. Call and examine.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF
Boots and Shoes.
We would call the attention of Country and City Dealers to our stock of Boots and Shoes now on hand adapted to
Spring and Summer Trade.
[illegible]
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.
P. S.—We are Agents of CHASE, McKINNEY & CO. for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes.

MILLER & BROWN,
Would respectfully call the attention of the Trade to their
EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOTS AND SHOES
At their new stand,
NO. 54 LAKE STREET.
With increased facilities for doing business, a large and carefully selected Spring Stock manufactured for and expressly adapted to the wants of the country, we are offering greater inducements than ever before.
A large assortment of Custom Work constantly on hand.
"Cash and Short Time" being our motto, we can afford and WILL sell for SMALL PROFIT.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
MILLER & BROWN,
54.......Lake Street, Chicago.......54

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Wholesale and Retail.
McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO.,
190 Lake-st., Cor. Wells.
Manufacturers of Men's, Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots, Brogans, Oxford Ties, Congress Gaiters, &c., &c., also, Ladies Britton Boots, Bootees and Shoes of all kinds and qualities.
We would invite the especial attention of wholesale buyers to our extensive assortment of custom work. In our retail department may be found the best selection in the city for Ladies, Gents and Children, of all styles qualities and kinds, at prices lower than any other house, for the simple reason we do not have to pay the manufacturer or jobber a profit. Our Goods are all new and fresh.
McDOUGALL, FENTON & CO., Manufacturers Wholesale and Retail, 190 Lake street, cor. Wells.

COPPER TOE.—
Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tips
—FOR—
BOOTS AND SHOES.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
60 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO,
Are the exclusive owners of this Patent into and for the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, and will dispose of exclusive town or county rights to dealers for the sale or manufacture of Boots and Shoes with Metallic Tips applied in said States. And are also the sole agents for the sale of Town and County Rights into and for the State of Illinois.
WADSWORTH & WELLS
Will keep, in connection with their other general stock,
A Complete and Full Assortment of
METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES.
And will also keep the Metallic Tips to supply the demands of manufacturers in those States at prices regularly established by the Patentees, and from which no deviation is made in the United States.
All infringements of their rights in this Patent will be dealt with according to law.

SOMETHING NEW!!!
MITCHELL'S PATENT
Metallic-Tipped Boot and Shoe.
An improvement has been applied to Boots and Shoes, by which a Great Saving in Expense is made. Every Boot and Shoe Dealer knows that Children will wear out the toe [illegible]
THE "METALLIC TIP"
[illegible]
MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS
OF CHICAGO,
Have been appointed Agents for the sale of the Boots and Shoes, and are authorized to dispose of Town and County Rights.
Communications addressed to them or the undersigned will receive prompt attention.
CHASE, McKINNEY & CO. [illegible]
N. B.—This invention is a complete protection from the cutting of the Prairie Grasses, and is especially adapted to Miners' use, and all occupations which particularly expose the toe of the boot or shoe to being cut or worn.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS.
F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
81 - - - Randolph Street - - - 81
Invite inspection to their recently imported stock of Wall Papers and
GENERAL DECORATIONS.
Which they feel confident will be found unrivalled in quality and cheapness.
General House Painting, Frescoing, Calcimining, Sign Writing, Gilding, &c.

WALL PAPER.
70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70
NEW PATTERNS.
Never Before in this Market,
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
At Very Low Prices.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
NO. 70.....LAKE STREET.....NO. 70
Window Shades.
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED
AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - Lake-st. - - 70

DRAKE & BROTHER,
224 - SOUTH CLARK STREET, - 224.
Have now in stock a new and full assortment of
CHEAP PAPER HANGINGS.
Paper Hangers and General Painters.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW SPRING STYLES.
Splendid Array of Rich
PARLOR AND HALL DECORATIONS,
SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE CITY TRADE.
Having received our usual large and splendid assortment of all the late Spring Styles of
WALL PAPER AND LINEN SHADES
[illegible]
Paper Hanging
[illegible]
H. W. ANDREWS & CO.,
[illegible] 22 RANDOLPH STREET.

Public Houses.

HYDE PARK HOTEL.
The undersigned, having leased the above House, [illegible]
On or about the 25th inst.
[illegible]

LAKE VIEW HOUSE.
[illegible]

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—[illegible]

Medicines, &c.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Bronchial Troches.
Troches.
Troches.
"Pre-eminently the best and best."
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN, NEW YORK.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
REV. DANIEL WISE, NEW YORK.
"I have proved them excellent for Whooping Cough."
REV. H. W. WARREN, BOSTON.
"Great benefit in affections of the Bronchial Organs."
DR. J. F. W. LANE, BOSTON.
"A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."
DR. G. F. BIGELOW, BOSTON.
"Contain no Opium or anything injurious."
DR. A. A. HAYES, CHEMIST, BOSTON.
"Very beneficial in clearing the throat when compelled to speak though suffering from Cold."
REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, ST. LOUIS.
"I heartily unite in the above commendation."
REV. M. SCHUYLER, ST. LOUIS.
"A friend having tried many remedies for Asthma with benefit, found relief from the Troches."
REV. D. LETTS, FRANKFORT, ILL.
—SOLD BY—
FENTON & CO., No. 94 Lake street.

STOMACH BITTERS.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by E. T. WATKINS & CO., 32 State street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. H. REED & CO., 144 and 146 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by HAVEN, FARREL & CO., 71 Water street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by SARGENT & ILSLEY, 149 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by J. E. S. FULLER & CO., 37 Water street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by BOCKEE, INNIS & CO., 38 Water street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by L. READ & CO., 95 Lake street.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Sold by C. F. FULLER & CO.
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
Have, for their Tonic and other Medical Virtues, become so celebrated and popular, that unprincipled parties here and elsewhere have counterfeited them extensively, and to prevent deception we refer purchasers to the above parties for the genuine article or to the proprietors,
Hostetter & Smith, PITTSBURGH, PA.

GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!
GO TO HEAD QUARTERS!
For all Patent Medicines
For all Patent Medicines,
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
THE GREAT WESTERN DEPOT
—AT—
—AT—
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S,
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
On Lake, near corner of Clark Street.
On Lake, near corner of Clark Street.

If you want a remedy for your COUGH go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.'S, 124 Lake street.
If you want a remedy to purify the Blood, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
If you want a Fever and Ague Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Hair Restorative or Hair Dressing, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Rheumatic Pill or Liniment, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want a remedy for Piles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Hair Dye, warranted, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Purgative or Cathartic Pill, go to B., S. & Co's, 124 Lake-st.
If you want a Pain Killer, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
If you want some Tonic Bitters or [illegible], go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Dyspepsia, [illegible] Female Pills, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Cough Candies or Pulmonic Wafers, go to 124 Lake-st., BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
For a Powder, Paste or Wash for the Teeth, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For a Liver and Dyspeptic Remedy, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Vermifuges and [illegible], go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For strengthening Plasters, of all kinds, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For a remedy for all Private Diseases, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO.
For a Remedy for Diseases of the [illegible], go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Fancy Soaps, Brushes and Toilet Articles, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Handkerchief Extracts and Perfumery, go to BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.
For Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters, [illegible] BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 124 Lake-st.

TO RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS
TO RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS
Use Dutcher's Dead Shot.
Use Dutcher's Dead Shot.
THE BEST BUG POISON IN USE.
THE BEST BUG POISON IN USE.
AGENCY AT
AGENCY AT
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
BOLLES, SMITH & CO.,
124 Lake Street.
124 Lake Street.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED
THAN THE
RICHEST DIADEM
EVER
Worn by Kings or Emperors.
What? Why a Beautiful Head of Hair.
[illegible]

CONSUMPTION & CHRONIC DISEASES.
[illegible]
Lungs, Throat, Heart, Liver, Female Complaints, and all Chronic Diseases.
[illegible]

Special Notices.

Maravilla! Maravilla!! M[illegible]
[illegible] Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Dealers, and by the proprietors. Price 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., 84 Maiden Lane, N[illegible]
J. M. BRADSTREET, 327 Broadway.

Those who are Curious [illegible]

Notice.—The undersigned [illegible]
H. A. TUCKER & C[illegible]

Dr. Seelye's Liquid Catarrh R[illegible]

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summ[er] Complaint.—Maguire's Compound Extract of Bene Plant, is the best remedy known, for the cure of these diseases. [illegible] Louis, Missouri.
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., Agents, No. 124 Lake street, Chicago.

Stationery &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
Successors to A. H. Burley & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STATIONERY
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS,
122 - - Lake Street, Chicago - - 122

INGERSOLL AND SIMMONS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
BOOK BINDERS AND RULERS,
[illegible]
NO. 120 LAKE STREET.

FOUR SILVER MEDALS
AWARDED FOR
THE BEST BLANK BOOKS
TO
Munson & Bradley,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
BLANK BOOKS
And every description of
Stationery,
81 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Two Silver Medals
AWARDED TO
MUNSON & BRADLEY,
FOR THE
BEST BLANK BOOKS,
BY THE
Chicago Mechanics' Institute,
NO. 81 LAKE STREET.

A SILVER MEDAL WAS AWARDED
BY THE
Illinois State Agricult'l Society
FOR THE
BEST BLANK BOOKS,
TO
Munson & Bradley,
Stationers' Hall, 81 Lake Street.

A Silver Medal was Awarded
AT THE
CRYSTAL PALACE,
BY THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
TO
Munson & Bradley
Of Chicago, for the
BEST BLANK BOOKS.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st.,
have now on hand the following sizes of print:
[illegible]
Cash paid for Rags.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has opened his new suite of DENTAL ROOMS on the corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. [illegible]
J. A. KENNICOTT, Dental Surgeon.

E. W. DENSMORE, having removed to his new location, will continue the Flour, Grain, Meal and Feed Business.
[illegible] 209 SOUTH WATER STREET, Corner of Wells.

REMOVAL.
HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
Have Removed to their New Store,
No. 20 Lake Street,
(Near the Central Depot,)
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue the
LEATHER
—AND—
Shoe Finding Business.
Their old customers and all in want of Goods in their line, may rely upon finding at their establishment one of the fullest and best assorted stocks in the West, comprising a part:
Oak Sole Leather, Oak Upper,
Hemlock do, Grain Upper,
French Kip, Cordovan,
American Kip, Russet Linings,
American Calf, Pink Linings,
French Calf, French Morocco,
Hemlock Uppers, French and American Kit,
Colored Toppings, Townsend's Kit,
French Lasting, Crimping Machines,
Lasts and Boot Trees.
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HARDENBERGH & WILLIAMS,
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Where they will, with largely increased facilities, continue the
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There are attached to the house two acres of [illegible]
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The house stands within a stones throw of the Plank Road and of the proposed terminus of the Horse Railroad.
S. H. KERFOOT, 82 Dearborn st.

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THE CITY INJUNCTION CASE.

The Opinion of the Judge—The Injunction Granted.

CHICAGO, JUNE 28, 1859.

Phillip Dean et al
vs.
The Mayor of the City of Chicago, et al.
} Motion to enjoin.

In this case a bill was filed by complainant, Dean, a tax payer and freeholder of the City of Chicago, to restrain the defendants from negotiating bonds executed by order of the Common Council of the City, and as it is alleged, without authority of law.

Upon objection being made by defendants, for want of proper parties, leave was given to complainant to amend bill by making all other tax-payers, except defendants, having similar interest with said Dean, parties complainants.

It is now objected by defendants that complainants cannot maintain the suit; that if maintainable, it can only be prosecuted by the State's Attorney in behalf of the State.

It is decided in numerous cases that when the injury affects the public, or a franchise is usurped or exercised in a case not authorized, the remedy is by bill or quo warranto in behalf of the State, and that private individuals cannot maintain suit in such cases; unless they can show that by reason of the act complained of they suffer damage peculiar to themselves distinct from the damage suffered by the public at large. (City of Georgetown vs. the Alexandria C. Co., 12 Peters, 91. Smith vs. the City of Boston, 7 Cushing, 254. Corning vs. Lowen, 6 Johnson, 439. Bigelow vs. the Hartford Bridge Co., 14 Conn., 565. Orlich vs. the Newark R. R. Co., 17 Conn., 372. Doolittle vs. Supervisors of Boon County, 18 New York R., 155.

There is also another class of cases, apparently in conflict with those before cited, in which it is decided that tax-payers and freeholders, as in the present case, may maintain a suit to prevent the officers of a municipal corporation from doing any act unauthorized, by which the tax-payers may be subjected to an illegal burden. (Christopher vs. Mayor of New York, 13 Barber, 67. Milhaw vs. Sharp, 15 Barber, 193. Stuyvesant vs. Peaskell, 15 Barber, 244. De Baum vs. the Mayor of New York, 16 Barber, 392. Wood vs. Draper, 24 Barber, 187.)

It is suggested in the able opinion of Judge Denio, in the case of Doolittle vs. Supervisors of Broome County, that the latter class of cases may possibly be sustained upon the ground that the citizens of towns, as corporators, stand in a different relation to the local government from that which they occupy in other cases, but he declines giving any opinion upon the question.

In the cases last cited, and in the case before the Court, it is difficult to see upon what grounds the State should be specially called upon to prosecute. The injury complained of does not in fact affect the public at large. The citizens of the State, as such, have no real interest in the question. If the act was done, they would suffer no real injury, excepting such as would be implied from the illegal exercise of a franchise.

Admitting the act to be a public grievance, and one for which the State might maintain an action, it is apparent that the tax payers of the city as distinguished from the citizens of the State or people at large suffer special damage, and indeed are the only persons who can suffer anything more than nominal damage. If this is a correct view, these cases comes within the exception recognized in the first class of the complainants' cases suffering special damage, and the apparent conflict is reconciled.

Upon general principles when all parties interested in the object of the suit are before the Court, and the object is one of equitable jurisdiction it is sufficient.

I know of no rule requiring the Court to turn parties out of Court under such circumstances. This is not a proceeding to prevent the exercise of a franchise, to-wit: borrowing money, but to restrain the defendants from negotiating bonds under circumstances not authorized by law.

But whatever may be the true rule as deduced from the general authorities upon this question, it is evident that in this State the authority of tax payers to maintain a bill like the present is fully sanctioned. In the case of Cotton et. als. vs. Hanchett et. als. 13 Ill. 615, the complainants were tax payers of Ogle county, and filed their bill to enjoin the Supervisors of the county to restrain them from misapplying the money of the county.

The precise objection made in the case now before the Court was made in the Supreme Court and was expressly decided by the Court. That case, if not exactly in point, is at least as strong as the present.

The remarks of the Court are very pertinent in the present case, showing this to be the proper and only effectual remedy in a case like the present. Say the Court: "They (the complainants) could not resist the payment of their taxes on the ground that the Board of Supervisors were about to misapply part of the County revenue, for the whole revenue would be collected together, and it would be impracticable to determine how much of the tax assessed against each individual was on account of the illegal application of the County funds." These remarks apply with full force in the present case. It is evident the complainants could obtain no redress which would be effectual, except in this form.

In a recent case, (May term, 1858,) Prettyman vs. Supervisors of Tazewell County, 19 Illinois 406, a single individual maintained a bill to restrain the Supervisors from issuing bonds to build a railroad. No objection was made as to parties so far as appears from the report. But the fact that no objection was made is an indication of the understanding of the profession upon the question, especially in a case of great importance, and exciting great interest, and defended by able and experienced counsel.

The main question whether the defendants are threatening to do an act unauthorized by law, and which if done would in legal contemplation injuriously affect the complainants still remains to be considered.

The defendants having filed their answer, the case stands upon its merits in the most favorable position for the defendants, as the Court treats the answer as true.

As stated by both counsel, the question is one of great importance, and imposes upon the Court great responsibility, which as an individual I would gladly have avoided.

Yet when responsibility is thrown upon me officially, which I am unwilling to meet and discharge without fear or favor, I trust I shall have self-respect enough to resign a position which I could no longer honorably retain.

If there are unfriendly and malicious motives prompting individuals who are urging this prosecution, and political objects to be effected by this proceeding, as has been intimated by counsel, I can only say I have no sympathy with or desire to promote such purposes. And I have yet to learn that any man or party sustains toward myself any relation requiring of me to decide this or any other question having regard to any considerations but the law of the case as I understand it.

If the consequence of granting the injunction would be as serious as contended for by the respondents, and blast the prosperity and credit of the city, it forms no apology for a dereliction of judicial duty, but is a powerful motive to urge the court to a deliberate and thorough examination of the law of the case.

The case has been most fully and ably argued on both sides, and respective theories of the opposing counsel fully elaborated and explained, and it only remains for the Court to decide which is the legal view of the case.

Though the question presented is simple in its statement, it involves substantially the construction of the whole charter of the city.

That a municipal charter is a grant of power, and the corporation can exercise no power unless it is expressly granted or necessarily implied in order to effectuate the powers expressly granted, are principles too familiar to require a citation of authorities.

That a charter, like every other statute or instrument, is to be construed together so that every portion may be operative and effective, is a well settled and familiar rule of construction.

It is contended by the defendants that in order to give force and effect to the numerous provisions of the charter, giving power to build bridges, etc., etc., etc., that power to make contracts, pay for the same, and to borrow money to meet such obligations, is implied. And that the provision of the charter contained in the 56th Subdivision of the 4th Section of 4th Article, may be construed so as to allow the city to borrow money for all the purposes specified in the charter, and one hundred thousand dollars annually in addition.

There can be no doubt of the first legal proposition: That the power to do an act implies everything necessary to make it effective, and if the 56th Subdivision, which grants to the Common Council power to borrow money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in any one year, is not a limitation upon the power to borrow, then the act complained of was lawful. If it is a limitation, the act was unauthorized and illegal. But even in that case it by no means follows that the Common Council have not all the powers, express and incidental, granted by the Charter, but that they must adopt some other method than borrowing money for meeting the liabilities thus incurred. If it could be demonstrated that borrowing money was the only method of meeting the liabilities necessarily incurred, it would be a good reason for applying to the Legislature for power to borrow more money, but no reason why a Court should usurp the province of the Legislature and their powers, or what would practically be the same thing, refuse to enjoin them, when they transcend their powers.

The fifth chapter of the Charter provides for levying taxes for various purposes to defray the contingent and other expenses of the city, not specially provided for, which taxes are constituted the general fund.

Thus the Legislature provided expressly this general fund to defray the contingent and other expenses of the City. They also provided, as before stated, that they might borrow money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars in any one year, thus making an express limitation in relation to borrowing money. Language could not express the limitation in more positive and definite terms, and no argument can make the meaning more apparent than a simple repetition of the language of the limitation. Not exceeding $100,000 in any one year! If this language means, that they may borrow a sum exceeding that sum in one year, then language has no meaning, and words have ceased to be the representatives of ideas.

Has the city then violated this provision as alleged in the bill? It is admitted by the answer that she has borrowed since the commencement of the present year, more than twice that sum, besides the $100,000 which the complainants seek to enjoin.

But it is insisted or rather intimated that as the previous amount of money obtained has been paid out for previous indebtedness it is not a borrowing of money, within the meaning of the Charter. If this is so, then the limitation is nothing but a mere jumble of words without meaning, and all that is necessary to evade its force is to run recklessly in debt one year and borrow money to any amount to pay it the next, and so on from year to year. To call such a position a construction is an abuse of terms. Construction, in law, is never admissible when the language is plain and unambiguous. To adopt any other rule would leave language to mean anything, according to the whim or caprice of the Judge, and make confusion worse confounded.

The use of the money after it is obtained cannot change the fact; obtaining money by loan is a borrowing of money. What prevented its being applied to other purposes? Nothing.

It is set forth in the answer, that every previous administration has done the same thing, and that therefore this practice being a kind of cotemporaneous exposition of the meaning of the act, the Court is to adopt it.

It is certainly a novel proposition that the constant violation of a charter entitles a corporation to continue its violation, and converts a usurpation of power into a vested right. The books are full of cases where charters have been declared forfeited for violations on the part of the corporation, but I have yet to see a case sustaining the doctrine contended for in this case.

If former administrations have violated the charter as alleged, it is high time that the question was settled and the Common Council were disabused of the idea that they, like the British Parliament, are omnipotent and can involve the city in debt at their pleasure, and in the face of the plainest provisions of the charter, that gives them all the vitality and power they possess.

Even if embarrassment and loss of credit are the result of this decision as is predicted, it is better that the city should suffer than that her guardians should be permitted to disregard her organic law. If it is true as has been said that with a tax-list from which $600,000 to $700,000 may annually be realized, the city has no credit—may it not be attributed to the mal administration of the city government in its involving the city in debt rather than any deficit in her organic law.

I know of no rule of law, that permits a corporation more than an individual to plead a long continued and deliberate violation of law as a defense, and although it is said, that corporations have no soul, those who manage their affairs are supposed to have, and as matter of fact impress their own moral character, as shown by their acts, upon the corporation they represent. This is especially so with a municipal corporation; and if it is true that that the pecuniary credit of a city is to be promoted by the avowed fact, that her officers are systematically and persistently violating her charter, I have studied the character of that suspicious and sensitive gentleman who uses the muck rake, to very little purpose.

In my judgment no greater calamity could happen to a city than to have it understood that its established practice and policy was to borrow money in violation of the provisions of its charter. Neither can I subscribe to the assumption that it is necessarily a misfortune to a corporation that it is unable to borrow money. The present position of numerous over-taxed, if not bankrupt counties, cities, and towns in this and other States, demonstrated that a want of ability to borrow money would have been a great blessing to them instead of a misfortune.

It was insisted in the argument that unless the view taken by the defendants was sustained, the city government could not be carried on. The answer, so far as the duty of the court is concerned, is already given. But it may not be improper, though not necessary to the decision of the question before the court, to say that by the 3d subdivision of the 1st section of the 5th article of the charter a bonded or funded debt is recognized and power given to levy an annual tax to meet the accruing interest and the power to make an appropriation to pay interest on the public debt of the city is expressly reserved to the common council, in all cases, by the 16th section of the amendatory act of the 14th February, 1857, as I understand it; and without doubt the common council could obtain an extension of credit upon the existing debt of the city, from time to time, in all cases where the debts have been legally contracted. This might be done by giving new bonds in lieu of the old ones, payable at a future day, or by making an appropriation to pay the interest during the current year at the option of the holder. It is said that the money obtained by the recent loans was paid to liquidate an existing indebtedness, and that, practically, the same result is produced as if they had given new bonds in lieu of the old ones.

The answer is, that if the result is the same, it is gratuitous, and not necessarily so, for the money might have been appropriated to any other purpose, and as shown by the answer, the money was partly, at least, appropriated to pay for money borrowed, in violation of the charter, under the pretence that the money was borrowed to be paid within the current fiscal year, and constituted a floating debt, and was after all not money borrowed within the meaning of the charter.

This is ingenious and plausible, but the coining of a new phrase cannot change the character of the act; nor will the court permit a party to evade the law by giving to an illegal act a different name. The object of the limitation in the character is apparent, and the wisdom of the limitation is fully vindicated by the history of the proceedings of the city government under it, as set forth in the answer of the defendants.

In our State governments, the right of private property has ever been guarded by the people with great jealousy. The manner in which private property can be appropriated by the governments or corporations, has been accurately and carefully defined by constitutions and charters. And yet, States, counties, and cities have been reduced to bankruptcy by the reckless extravagance of those in power.

It seems to be the inherent vice of all bodies having the power to make appropriations, to imagine that they are the people, and that wisdom will die with them. The intelligence which they manifest in their private affairs, seems to desert them, and they recklessly appropriate the money of others to objects in which, as individuals, they would be the last to embark. Instances of this kind in our own city will readily occur to every one at all conversant with the appropriations of the last few years.

The wisdom and necessity of such limitations is constantly shown by the numerous applications to enjoin such bodies from making illegal appropriations, and no proposition is better established than that the only effectual checks are the limitations thus imposed by the strong arm of the law conferring the limitation through the courts. Only thus can the rights of private property be vindicated. When the courts shall fail to do their duty in this behalf, from whatever motive, the right of private property will cease to be anything but a name.

His Honor, in conclusion, read from the opinion of the Supreme court of California (6 Cal. p. 569, and 7 Cal. 65) in two cases of an analogous character, where the court held, as in this case, that the State could not increase its indebtedness by exceeding the restrictions and limitations in its constitution, even to provide for the payment of a debt already contracted.

The order is that an injunction issue according to the prayer of the bill.

For the complainant, Evert Van Buren; for the respondents, E. C. Larned and S. A. Goodwin.

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HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
238 Randolph-st., Chicago,
Are constantly receiving from their Manufactories a large stock of Buckles, Hames, Bridle Bits, Rings, Terrets, Self-Adjusting Trees, etc., which, together with a complete assortment of
Carriage Trimmings,
SPRINGS, AXLES, HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
Skirting, Harness, Bridle and Patent
Leather,
Enameled Cloths, Fly Nets, Whips, Lashes, Horse Collars, etc.
They are prepared to offer to the trade at the lowest possible prices. A call is solicited.
☞ Cash paid for Hides.

Turner & Sidway,
Saddlery and Trunk
WAREHOUSE,
208 . RANDOLPH STREET . 208
Always on hand and for sale at low and uniform prices a complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Whips, Lashes, Fly Nets, Horse Blankets, Gig Saddles, Pad Housings, Fronts, &c., &c.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting,
AND
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 Lasalle street, Chicago.
—DEALER IN—
Gas Fixtures and Iron Furniture,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER
and manufacturer of
ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE.
The trade supplied with Tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business.
Manufactory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

THOMAS S. DICKERSON.
45 . . Wabash Av., Chicago, . . 45
IMPORTER OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON,
Wire, Zinc, Copper,
AND METALS GENERALLY.
We Pay Cash for Old Copper.
We Pay Cash for Old Brass.
We Pay Cash for Old Zinc.
IN LARGE OR SMALL LOTS.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Steam Gas and Water Pipe,
Boiler Flues, Valves, Cocks, Oil Cups, Steam Whistles, Guage Cocks, Steam and Water Gauges,
Steam Apparatus,
for warming Hotels, Churches, Factories, &c.
No. 102 West Lake Street, Chicago.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.
Brown & Wilder,
No. 47 State Street, offer their entire stock as follows
FOR CASH.
Pipe 40 per cent. discount from List price.
Marble from Fittings Brackets per pound.
Brass Fittings, Bends, Swing Joints and Gas Fixtures at cost.
Our stock is the largest in the city, and in closing out we offer inducements not equalled in the West.

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND
Sheet Lead Works.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
MANUFACTURER OF
LEAD PIPE, SHEET AND BAR LEAD,
AND DEALER IN
PIG LEAD.
Agent for Collier White Lead and Oil Company, and
ST. LOUIS SHOT TOWER.
☞ A full assortment of the above manufactures constantly on hand.
Orders from the Trade Solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton-sts.

For Pike's Peak.

GEO. T. ABBEY, 186 Lake St
Importer, Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Guns, Gun Material, Rifles, Revolvers, Bowie Knives, Fishing Tackle, Powder, Shot, Caps, Lead and Sporting apparatus generally. Repairing done in the best manner and warranted.
☞ Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder.

FOR THE GOLD MINES.
SHARP'S AND COLT'S RIFLES, COLT'S PISTOLS, BOWIE KNIVES; also, a large assortment of Target and other Rifles, Shot Guns, and other apparatus for a general outfit for the Mines, at 56 Lake street.
H. EATON & CO.

Sewing Machines.

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES.
For Family use, Tailoring purposes, Saddlery &c.
Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machine in market, or money refunded. Agents wanted.
FINKLE & LYON,
503 Broadway, New York.

$20 SEWING MACHINE.—
Quaker City Double Lock, Tight, Fast Stitch
SEWING MACHINES.
[illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
BAGS AND SACKS of every description
Furnished on short notice,
and printed with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.
SIMEON FARWELL.

BUTTER! BUTTER! BUTTER!
Having located myself in this city for the purpose of doing a Wholesale and Retail Butter business, I am prepared to furnish Families by the pound or package, and Hotels and Boarding Houses by the quantity with CHOICE DAIRY BUTTER. [illegible]
F. W. SWIFT.

Furniture, &c.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
[Successors to Willard, Peek & Co.]
171.......Randolph Street.......171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON
FURNITURE,
In Great Variety.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders, and to Furnishing Hotels, &c.

ELEGANT FURNITURE.—
C. MORGAN,
199 . . . Lake Street . . . 199
Is now selling his large and beautiful stock of
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND WALNUT FURNITURE.
At less than New York cost. It is one of the largest and best selected Stocks of Furniture west of New York, and will be sold for Cash at Cost, and many articles of splendid
Rosewood and Mahogany
For much less than cost. Among the numerous articles comprising this stock, are New and Most Elegant Suits of
Parlor, Bedroom and Library to Sells,
—OF—
ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, WALNUT AND OAK BEDSTEADS,
From $14 to $150. Hat Trees of every kind,
SECRETARIES,
BUREAUS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS OF
Every description. Prices ranging from $4 to $50. In short every kind of Furniture Suitable for
HOUSE FURNISHING,
May be had at the Lowest Cash Price, by applying as above.
P. S.—I am also constantly receiving new Furniture from New York and Boston of the Latest Styles, Most Approved Patterns, and of the most substantial and durable make.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE—
110 Randolph and 106 Lake street,
UP STAIRS.
MARSH BROTHERS
Assure their friends and customers that they are now MANUFACTURING and receiving for their
SPRING TRADE,
A large assortment of
Elegant Furniture,
Superior to anything they have before offered. No efforts have been spared to produce first class work at a LOW TARIFF OF PRICES. Having decided not to remove this season, we shall be found at our
OLD STAND, 110 RANDOLPH-ST.
We have, also, in consequence of increasing trade, the result of our low prices, leased the warerooms
106 LAKE STREET,
Over Judd & Corthell's Boot and Shoe Store, and shall display our large stock of
RICH, MEDIUM AND COMMON FURNITURE
IN BOTH STORES.
Having now increased accommodations we have added to our stock
Suits in Brocatelle and Plush.
Also, a carefully selected assortment of
CHAMBER SETTS
In Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Enamelled Finish,
GILT MIRRORS.
We would call the especial attention of the TRADE to our stock of
Sofas of Our Own Manufacture,
Which we are offering at Eastern prices.
OFFICE FURNITURE always on hand. MATTRESSES and BEDDING of every description made to order.
We would say that as we have enlarged facilities for manufacturing, and are determined to spare no pains to please. We hope to increase the number of those who, when wanting anything in our line, always call first at
MARSH BROTHERS,
110 Randolph street. 106 Lake st.—Up Stairs.

REMOVAL NOTICE.
JOHN WEST
IS NOW OPENING HIS
CARPET HALL.
111---Lake Street---111
WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
Carpets, Bedding, Mattings,
OILCLOTHS
—AND—
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
MATS, SHADES, RUGS,
JOHN WEST.
NO. 111..........LAKE STREET..........NO. 111

OFFICE DESKS! OFFICE DESKS!!—We have facilities possessed by no other house in Chicago for manufacturing all kinds of Office Desks, designed on the shortest notice. Also on hand a large assortment of Desks, Bureaus, Bureau Washstands, Tables, &c., &c., to which we call the attention of Country Dealers. EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED.
No. 142 West Lake street.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
—AT—
NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES.
FACTS WORTH KNOWING.
20 Per Cent Saved in the Purchase.
SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,
Having Removed to
JONES' NEW IRON FRONT STORE,
NO. 203 RANDOLPH STREET,
Are now prepared to exhibit to their old Customers, and to the public generally, the largest and best assorted
STOCK OF FURNITURE
West of New York, which they have recently purchased and now manufacture, which in part is of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, and WALNUT
PARLOR FURNITURE,
[illegible]
—ALSO,—
An extensive variety of Mahogany, Walnut and Rosewood [illegible]
—ALSO,—
DINING ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Goods manufactured here to order out of the BEST MATERIALS.
We are constantly receiving from SHEARER & JONES, New York, and SHEARER & PAINE, Boston, Massachusetts, the
LATEST PATTERNS
And most approved styles of Goods, which will make it a great inducement to those
FURNISHING HOTELS AND HOUSES
To examine our Stock before sending East.
No parties visiting the city for the Purchase of Furniture should fail to examine
Our Mammoth Stock,
Before Making their Purchases.
TO THE PUBLIC AT LARGE.
We are prepared to prove that Furniture of every grade from the Kitchen to the Parlor, will be furnished from our Establishment at Prices Lower than any House in the West.
SHEARER, PAINE & STRONG,
203 - - Randolph Street, - - 203

MOSS! MOSS!!
DUNHAM'S PREPARED MOSS, For use of Upholsterers, Carriage Makers and Saddlers. [illegible]
E. B. DUNHAM & CO., [illegible]

CHICAGO BANK AND HOUSE
Lock Manufactory.
The subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have opened
A BRANCH OF THEIR NEW YORK HOUSE
In the city of Chicago, where they intend manufacturing and offering for sale all kinds of
BANK, PRISON, SAFE AND HOUSE LOCKS
—AND—
House Trimmings.
[illegible]
DAY, NEWELL & DAY,
20 South Franklin St., Chicago.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY
Printers' Warehouse.
[illegible] WASHINGTON ST. [illegible]
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

FRESCO PAINTING.
JEVNE & ALMINI,
No. 101 Washington St., Chicago.
[illegible]
P. O. Post Office Box 1193.

Wholesale Houses.

1859 - - Removal - - 1859
JOHN H. WEBER & CO.,
25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
The Largest and Best Assorted Spring Stock to be found in the market. Also
Umbrellas and Parasols.
A very full assortment. Especial attention paid to this Department.
We are prepared to fill orders for
PALM LEAF HATS
To any extent during the whole season, at prices to defy competition.

RAWSON, BARTLETT & CO.
Manufacturers and
WHOLESALE DEALERS
—IN—
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Have Removed to
25 - - Lake Street, - - -
Where they have now in store a full assortment of their Celebrated Prime Kip, & Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots, which they are receiving each week from their factory in West Boylston, Mass. Together with a full stock of
SPRING GOODS
Of the Best Quality and Manufacture, which they offer at the lowest prices for Cash, and to Prompt Paying Trade.

DRY GOODS.
WHIPPLE, ALLEY & BILLINGS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
189 South Water Street,
Have constantly on hand a large stock of goods in all varieties and qualities,
OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE,
Which they will sell for cash or satisfactory paper at short dates. All goods manufactured by them are warranted in quality and workmanship. New goods received every week, keeping the assortment complete through the season.
☞ Buyers in the city and country are respectfully solicited to call and examine the stock.
[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] Hardware for Spring Trade of 1859.
JEWETT & BUTLER,
18 Lake Street, Chicago,
Invite the attention of the Trade to the following:
[illegible]

J. H. REED & CO.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
144 & 146 Lake street

FIELD, BENEDICT & Co.
81 & 83 South Water, Cor. State-St.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES
AND VESTINGS,
—AND—
Goods for Men's Wear Generally,
Receiving our Goods direct from European and American Manufacturers, we fear no competition. Prompt paying Dealers are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
No. 46 Lake Street,
HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF
Boots and Shoes.
And would invite the special attention of buyers to their
CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS,
Which are of every superior quality and warranted in every particular.
We are Agents for the sale of
Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tipped Shoes,
Of which we have a full stock.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

G. D. JARVES & CORMERAIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Silver Plated Ware, Plain Moulded, and Rich Cut
GLASS WARE.
In all its varieties, Kerosene, Solar, Camphene, and Fluid LAMPS, Gas Fixtures of TABLE CUTLERY and TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, CHINA, TERRA COTTA, PARIAN and BOHEMIAN WARE, and
Fancy Goods of Every Description.
Warehouse, No. 51 Federal Street, Boston, and 61 John Street, New York.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
48 LAKE STREET.
Invite the attention of purchasers to their new and superior stock of
French China,
Of the best quality and latest style.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY, SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, PITCHERS, CASTORS AND TEA TRAYS.
Also the best selected assortment of
WHITE GRANITE WARE,
CUT GLASS AND FANCY GOODS,
To be found in the city at
Wholesale and Retail.

CITY CROCKERY STORE.—
73 - - - - Lake Street, - - - - 73
We are just receiving a large Importation
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS
In England and France, a complete assortment of
China, Glass and Earthenware,
CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS OF EVERY GRADE.
Which we offer, together with every variety of
ICE PITCHERS,
BRIDAL PRESENTS,
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
TEA SETS,
LANDSCAPE PAINTINGS,
At the most satisfactory prices. Those who examine the stock cannot fail to be pleased.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO
are now well aware that in the
FRENCH CHINA EMPORIUM
OF
A. Jaeger & Co.
Is kept the best and cheapest selected stock of Richly Decorated, Gilded and Plain White
CHINA,
The best patterns of
IRON STONE CHINA,
The largest assortment of
Bohemian, Cut and Pressed Glassware,
The greatest variety of
SILVER-PLATED GOODS, BRITANNIA WARE, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CUTLERY.
Housekeeping Goods in General
ever brought into the city of Chicago.
[illegible]
NO. 105 LAKE STREET,
Between Clark and Dearborn, at the French China Emporium.
A. JAEGER & CO.

Carriages.

WELCH'S EASTERN Carriage Repository, [illegible]
F. W. WHITE.

SHELTON, TUTTLE & CO. EASTERN CARRIAGE DEPOT [illegible]

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! [illegible]

KENOSHA WATER CURE. [illegible]

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

Eastern Exchange steady at ½ per cent. premium. Gold, is limited demand at the same rate. Discounts easy.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1859.

WEEKLY REVIEW—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—During the past week the weather has been generally favorable to the growing crops, especially corn, which is reported as looking well all over the Northwest. The hot weather of the past two or three days has given it a fine start, and there are but little traces of the frost left. The reports with regard to Winter Wheat are variable; but we sum them all up as follows:—a good crop as far as regards quantity, but not quite an average one. The reports with regard to Spring Wheat have been highly favorable until yesterday, when we received advices from Peoria that it is beginning to rust. How much truth there is in this report we cannot yet determine. It is the fervent hope of all that the fears of correspondents on this subject have been too easily excited. Oats look well, and have thus far escaped rust. Barley also looks well; but the crop will be small.

COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

[illegible]

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF LEADING ARTICLES FROM CHICAGO.

[illegible]

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS DURING THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25 AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

[illegible]

TOTAL EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS FROM JAN. 1 TO JUNE 25, 1859, WITH THE PORTS OF DESTINATION AND ROUTES OF EXPORT.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL TO-DAY.

[illegible]

The receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs, etc., during the past twenty-four hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—JUNE 27.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE, JUNE 27.

[illegible]

The *Nova Scotia* was telegraphed this evening with Liverpool dates to the 15th. Flour had declined 3@4c—American being quoted at 10s 6d@13s 6d, without buyers; Wheat had declined 3d@4d—White Western being quoted at 10s@10s 6d, and Red Western at 8s@9s 6d. Corn dull and declined on all qualities—quoted at 8s @5 4d for mixed.

The *Arabia*, with Liverpool dates to the 18th, was telegraphed this evening. Breadstuffs were dull at the decline brought by the *Nova Scotia*.

The Wheat market to-day was dull and inactive, at a decline of 2@3c. About 40,000 bushels were sold, mostly for future delivery, at $1.25 for No. 1 Red; 1.02@1.03 for No. 2 Red; 1.05 for No. 1 Spring; 90@93c for Standard Spring; 80c for No. 2 Spring; and 70c for Rejected—closing dull. Corn was less active and prices were unchanged. About 10,000 bushels were changed hands at 68@68½c for No. 1 in store; and 65@66½c for No. 2. Oats quiet, with sales of No. 1 at 37c in store. No transactions in Rye or Barley. A small lot of Buckwheat was sold at $1.25 per bu. Highwines inactive. Provisions quiet. A sale of 100 bbls Country Mess Pork was made to-day at $16.50. Wool active and firm. Hides firm.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS AT MILWAUKEE LAST WEEK.—The receipts and shipments of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee last week were:

[illegible]

Yesterday at Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring sold at 85c—a decline of 3c.

DETROIT—Receipts at Detroit last week were as follows:

[illegible]

CINCINNATI, June 27.—Receipts, 1,633 bbls Flour; 335 bu Corn; 576 bu Wheat; 6,495 bu Oats; 500 bu Barley. The Gazette of this morning reports Flour dull and unchanged. Whisky dull but not lower. Wheat and corn unchanged. Oats 3c lower. Bacon in moderate demand at 7@9c. Mess Pork, $15.74.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—The market for Flour is inactive, and prices drooping, though not quotably lower. Wheat inactive and prices tending downward. There is but a limited business doing, and prices range from 75@$1.30. Corn—The market is unchanged in every respect, and the business doing is quite moderate at 72@75c for mixed. Oats steady and prices unchanged; sales at 47@57c. Hemp in moderate demand, and prices firm at $1@1.15. Lard dull and prices nominal at 11c for prime in brls. Whisky firm with a moderate demand at 27c. Receipts by river and railroad up to noon to-day: 2,000 bags wheat, 8,000 do corn.

RECEIPTS AT TONAWANDA.—The receipts at tidewater of flour, wheat, corn, and barley, for the third week of June in 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

[illegible]

The aggregate of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859, have been as follows:

[illegible]

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency of the receipts in 1859 is equal to 800,728 bbls of flour.

NEW YORK—Receipts June 25—Flour, 10,511 bbls; wheat, 1,029 bu; corn, 23,200 bu; Oats, 35,080 bu; Rye, 1,232 bu.

Weekly Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28, 1859.

FREIGHTS—Lake freights during the past week have been very scarce, and rates have ruled low. The following charters were made during the week:—Schr. W. H. Craig, corn to Buffalo at 3c; schr. Live Yankee, wheat to Milwaukee at 1c; schr. Africa, corn to Cleveland at 3c; props. Pittsburgh and Free State, wheat to Buffalo at 4½c; schr. Fashion, corn to Oswego at 5½c; schr. Flora Watson, oats to Buffalo at 3½c; prop. Iowa, corn to Buffalo on p.t.

Flour is taken to Montreal, via Collingwood and Grand Trunk R. R., at 55c, and by steamers from Toronto at 47c. Flour to Buffalo, 15c; to New York, by Lake and Erie Canal, 48c; to New York, by Lake and Rail, 65c.

FLOUR—Receipts last week, 6,764 bbls; shipments, 14,597 bbls. The market during the week has been without any movement whatever, and we have reported no sales, except for city trade. There is no demand for shipment either to New York or Canada and the prospects of the trade look gloomy. In the absence of any inquiry, holders have been shipping freely to the East, and the stock has thus been materially reduced during the past few weeks. Still it is much larger than usual at this season of the year. The sales to the city trade have been at the following rates:—White Winter $6.50@7.25; Red Winter, 6.25@7; Super Extra, 4.75@5.75 for good to very choice; Superfine, $4.25@4.50. To-day there were no transactions reported.

WHEAT—Receipts last week, 56,839 bu; shipments, 84,237 bu. The Wheat market during the week has ruled low, on account of a strong downward tendency in the East. The light receipts and a strong speculative feeling caused a temporary spurt on Friday and Saturday last, by which a temporary advance of 3@4c was gained. The news brought by the *Bremen* and the *Nova Scotia*, yesterday and to-day however, caused a fresh decline, and prices are now at the level which they found at the beginning of the week. The operations have been principally in Standard Spring; with some shipping demand for Red Winter, which has been more steady at a range of $1.20@1.25. At the beginning of the week, a cargo of No. 1 Spring was bought and shipped to Milwaukee for milling purposes, at a range of $1.04@1.07. The sales of the week will be found in the following table:

[illegible]

To-day the Wheat market was very dull and suffered a still further decline of 2@3c. Sales were as follows:—WINTER—3,300 bu No 1 Red at $1.25; 1,200 bu No 2 Red at $1.03; 300 bu do at $1.02. SPRING—600 bu No 1 at $1.05; 4,000 bu Standard at 92c; 1,000 bu do at 92c for to-morrow; 1,000 bu do at 92c, seller's option all this week; 3,000 bu do at 91c; 4,000 bu do at 91c for Saturday; 1,000 bu do at 91c, seller's option till Friday; 5,000 bu do at 91c, seller's option all this week; 2,000 bu do at 90c; 2,000 bu do at 90c for to-morrow; 5,000 bu do at 90c, seller's option all next week; 5,000 bu do at 90c, seller's option all this week; 1,000 bu No 2 Spring at 80c; 700 bu Rejected at 70c.

CORN—Receipts last week 139,264 bu; shipments 126,556 bu. The market during the week has been very firm, and an advance of 2c on the ruling prices a week ago has been gained. At the close, however, the market shows symptoms of weakness, and buyers have the advantage. The receipts have been comparatively light, while there has been a fair shipping demand. The sales during the week will be found in the following table—the prices of No. 1 and No. 2 being given "in store" and Canal and River "afloat":

[illegible]

To-day the market was less active, and prices were slightly heavier. Sales were: 7,800 bu No. 1 at 68c in store; 1,000 bu do at 68½c in store. 700 bu No. 2 at 65c in store; 6,000 bu do at 65½c in store.

OATS—Receipts, last week, 12,430 bu; shipments, 13,686 bu. The market during the past week has been a shade firmer and more active, under a good home demand, with some inquiries for shipment East. Sales of No. 1 have ranged from 36@38c in store; and rejected, 30@33c.

To-day, the market was less active. Sales were; 2,800 bu No. 1 sold at 37c in store.

RYE—Receipts last week, 1,558 bu. Shipments, none. The market has been very quiet, and nominal at 55@57c; some lots of inferior and musty were sold at 50c. To-day 200 bu sold at 55c.

BARLEY—Receipts last week, 316 bu; shipments, 219 bu. The market has been entirely without any movement, and we quote it nominal at 40@50c.

BUCKWHEAT—75 bu sold this morning at 1.25.

ALCOHOL—Receipts last week 50 brls; shipments 89 brls. Manufacturers' prices 35c; dealers' prices, 37@38c.

BROOM CORN—Receipts last week none; shipments 30 lbs. Market nominal at $85@140.00 ₩ ton.

BEANS—Receipts last week none; shipments none. The market closes very dull, with sales at 50c@1.00 for common to prime. A few lots of choice white navy were sold during the week at 1.12½@1.25.

BUTTER—Receipts last week, 26,430 lbs. The market is steady, with a limited shipping demand at 10@11c for firkin and 11@12c for roll—closing dull.

CORN MEAL—Bolted $20 per ton; Unbolted $27.

COFFEE—Market steady, with a fair demand at the following quotations: Rio 11¼@12½c; Laguayra 12@13½; Maracaibo, 13@14½c; O. G. Java, 16½@17c; Mocha 16@17c.

CANDLES—Tallow, 12@13½c; Pressed do 14c; Stearine, 18@20c; Star, 19@21c.

COAL—Receipts last week, 2,922 tons; shipments, 119 tons. The market is very dull. We hear of one cargo of Ormsby Coal being sold, but the terms are private. We quote the market for cargoes nominal at $4 for Briarhill; 3.50 for Chippewa; and 3.00 for Newcastle. The quotations in the yards are as follows:—BITUMINOUS—Erie and Briarhill, $6.00; Chippewa, $4.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Illinois, $4.00@5.50. ANTHRACITE—Lackawanna, $6.50; Lehigh, lump,$8.00.

CHEESE—Stock very light and demand limited. Western Reserve, 8@9c; Hamburgh, 9@10c.

CORDAGE—Tarred Rope, 15c; Jute, 10½c; Manilla 18½c.

COOPERAGE—Very dull. Flour barrels, 28c; Pork Beef barrels nominal at 67@75c; Whisky barrels, $1.00@1.25. Flour barrel staves and headings to match, 6.00@7 per thousand; tight staves and headings, 8.00@9 per thousand.

DRUGS AND DYES—Quinine Sulph, $1.80@1.85 per oz; Morphine, 4.80@4.75; Borax, refined, 25@28c; Aloes, 20@40c; Brimstone, crude, 4½c; Camphor, refined, 35c; Cream Tartar, 36@38c; Rhubarb, East India, $1.25; Hyd. Potash $4.50@4.75; Epsom Salts, 4@4½c; Iodine, $5.75; Copperas, 2@2½c; Alum, 4½@4½c; Vitriol, blue, 15@17c; Madder 14@17c; Cochineal, $1.25; Indigo, 75@$1.00. Quicksilver 95c. Opium scarce at $7.50@7.75. Annatto, 30@35c per lb; Terra Japonica, 8@5½c per lb; Soda Bi-Carbonate, 6@6½c per lb; Soda Ash, 3½c; Sal Soda, 2@2½c; Sugar lead, 15@22c; Oxalic Acid, 30@35c per lb; Tartaric Acid, 50@60c; Gum Shell, Lac, 24@30c per lb.

EGGS—At the close the market is well supplied and sales are made at 11@11½c.

FISH—Receipts last week, 129 pkgs. The market for White fish is better supplied and slightly lower. The following are the closing quotations:—WHITEFISH—New Inspection, hf bbls No 1 $5.25@5.50; No 2, $5.00. TROUT—No 1, $4.50; No 2, $4.00. MACKEREL—Boston No. 1, bbls, $18; No. 2, $15; No. 3, $12; No. 1, hf bbls, $9@9.50; No. 2, $8.00; No. 3, $6.50. CODFISH—Grand Bank, 4½c; St. George and Marblehead, 5c. HERRING—Eastport, $5.50 @5.37½ per bbl; No. 1, 40@45c per box; Scale, 60@65c.

FRUIT—GREEN—During the week new apples have appeared in the market, but not in sufficient quantities to justify quotation. Old apples scarce and in demand at $7@7.50. Oranges, $6@8 per box; Lemons $4.00@4.75 per box. DRIED—Dried Fruit of all kinds very dull and lower. Apples declined 1@1½c, and pressing on the market at 8½@9c; Pared Peaches, 18@25c; Unpared Peaches, 8½@9c; Blackberries, 16@17c; Raspberries, 27@28c.

FURS AND SKINS—Receipts last week, 2,760 lbs; shipments, 11,820 lbs. Very little doing—buyers nearly all withdrawn. The following the nominal quotations:—Prime spring Rat, 8@10c; Coon, 40@50c; Mink, $1.00@1.25; Wolf, 50c; Wild Cat 30c; House Cat 10c; Skunk 20c; Gray Fox 35c; Red Fox $1.00@1.50; Bear, $5.00@8.00; Opposum 10c; Marten, $1.00@2.50 each; Fisher $5.00@8.00; Beaver 75c ₩ lb; Deer Skins 14@18c ₩ lb; Otter $5.00@6.50.

GLASS—The following are the wholesale cash rates:

[illegible]

GUNPOWDER—Rifle in 25 lb kegs, $6.50@7; Mining and Blasting in 25 lb kegs at 4.50@5.00; Cases, 1 lb canisters, 3 doz. in each at 12.00@15.00; Cases, ½ lb canisters, 2 doz. in each, 4.50@7.00.

HIGHWINES—Receipts last week, 97 bbls; shipments, 611 brls. The market during the week past has been dull, and but few transactions have taken place, at a range of 25 @25½c—market closing nominal at 25c.

HIDES—Receipts last week, 136,234 lbs; shipments, 135,914 lbs. The market during the week has been firm and active—closing as follows:—Green Salted, 8½@9c; Kip, 9½c; Calf, 11c; Dry Salt, 15@16c; Dry Flint, 17@17½c; Fresh slaughtered Pelts, $1.00@1.75; Lamb Skins, 20@40c; Shearlings, 12½c.

IRON AND NAILS—Shipments last week, 1,404,264 lbs. The following are the current quotations: Bar Iron, 3¼@3½c per lb; Cast Steel, 18@18c; Plow Steel, 7@7½c; Spring Steel, 7@7½c; Sheet Iron, 4@4½c; Nails, assorted, 3½c. Cut Spikes, 3½@4c.

LEATHER—Market quiet at following quotations: Oak Sole 30@35c ₩ lb; Spanish middle weights, 25@28c ₩ lb; Bridle Leather, 34@38c ₩ lb; Collar Leather, 40@45c ₩ doz.; Harness Leather 33@—c ₩ lb; Hemlock Kip, 50@60c ₩ lb; Hemlock Calf, 75@90c ₩ lb; French Kip, 80@85c ₩ lb; French Calf, $1.00@1.20 ₩ lb; Female Calf, $36@42 ₩ doz. Hemlock Upper at $40@45 ₩ doz. Oak Upper Leather, $40@45 ₩ doz.

LIME AND PLASTER—Lime in bbls, $1@1.12½; Lime in bulk, 75c@$1; Stucco, common, $2.50@2.75; Extra do at $2.75@3.00; Land Plaster, $1.50@1.62½; Cement, $1.10@1.20; Plastering Hair, 40c; New York Water Lime, $1.10@1.25.

LEAD AND SHOT—Receipts last week, 143,000 lbs; shipments, 23,000 lbs. Market firm with an upward tendency. The closing quotations are:—Bar Lead, 7½c; Pig Lead, 6½@7c; Sheet Lead and Pipe, 8@9c; Drop Shot, $1.75 ₩ bag of 25 lbs; Buck Shot, $2.10 ₩ bag.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, $3.25; Pitch, $4.50; Tar, 4.25; E. N. Oakum, 4½c.

LIQUORS—Pure Spirits proof, 29@31½c; Common Ohio Whisky, 28c; Pike's Magnolia do, 30c; Fabian's "Mayflower," do, 25c; Fabian's "Imperial" do, 27c; A. Seignette Brandy $1.90@2.00; United Proprietors, do, $1.80@2.25; Otard, Dupuy, do, $3@3.25; Swan Gin $1.50.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—Receipts, last week, 1,199 bbls Pork; 33,361 lbs cured meats; and 378 bbls lard. The shipments during the same period were: 1,900 bbls pork; 129,439 lbs cured meats; 5,220 lbs lard. Mess Pork—The stock continues light, and the demand is very limited. Sales during the week have been made at $17@17.50. To-day we note a sale of 100 bbls country packed at $16.50. Mess Beef—Nominal, at $10 bbl. Cut Meats—Some lots of Shoulders were sold during the week at 6½@6¾c; but at the close the market is dull. No inquiry for hams. Bacon—There is no inquiry for shoulders at 7c, but the stock is light and sales are made to the retailers at 7½c. Hams, 9@11c. Lard—there is no inquiry, and it is generally held at 11@11½c.

POTATOES—Receipts, last week, 14,459 bu. Shipments, 485 bu. The supply during the week has been large, and the market has been active and firm. Towards the close, however, the demand is not so active, and there is a good stock.

SHORTS AND MIDDLINGS—Shorts $1.00 ₩ ton; Middlings, nominal at 12.00@14.00.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50@2.00 ₩ doz. Turkeys, 8c ₩ lb.

SALT—Receipts last week, 3,951 bbls. Shipments 11,869 bbls. The market during the week has been quiet. The following are the closing quotations by the carload: Fine, $1.30@1.40; Coarse, 1.35@1.40; Dairy, $2.25.

SPIRITS & OILS—Linseed Oil, 73@75c; No. 1 Lard, $1.00; No. 2 Lard, 90c; Elephant, 85c; Whale, 65c; Sperm, $1.40; Neatsfoot, 85c; Tanner, 75c; Bank, 75c; Kerosene R. Oil, $1.30; Coal, 1.20; Lubricating Oil, 75c; Seal, 85@—c. SPIRITS—Camphene, 60@65c; Turpentine, 60@62c; Burning Fluid, 65c.

SEEDS—Receipts last week, 60,234 lbs. Shipments, 330 lbs. During the week a small lot of Clover seed was sold at 5.25; and several lots of Hungarian Grass at 2.75@3.00. At the close, however, the market is entirely nominal. Timothy quiet at 1.50@1.75.

SALERATUS, ASHES, &c.—Ashes, 7c; do Babbitt in tin cases, 8@15c; Saleratus, 6½@6½c.

SOAP—No. 1 Family, 4@4½c; Extra, 5@6c; Erasive, 7@8c.

SUGARS—Receipts by railway last week 148 hhds, and 198 bbls. Market active at the following quotations:—New Orleans, good to fully fair, 6¾@7¾c; Prime do 8¼@8¾c; Clarified and Coffee in hhds 8@9c; Cuba 8@8¾c; Porto Rico 8½@9¼c; N. Y. Refined White Coffee 9¾@10c; N. Y. Standard crushed, powdered and granulated 10½@11c.

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The following are the closing quotations:—New Orleans in barrels 40@45c; N. Y. S. H. Molasses, 31@35c; Cuba, in hhds, 30@35c; New York Syrups 45@60c; N. Y. Golden 50@55c.

TALLOW—Receipts last week 3,556 lbs; shipments 20,400 lbs. The market has been firm and active, closing with a good demand at 10½@10¾c.

WOODEN WARE—PAILS—Three-hooped Pails, 2.12½ ₩ doz; Two-hooped do, $1.87½. TUBS—3 in nest, 1.87½ per nest; No 1 $8 ₩ doz; No 2 $7.50; Extra sized, $9. CHURNS—Four sizes, $9@15.50 ₩ doz. BUCKETS—Hingham, $1.50 per doz. WASHBOARDS—Zinc, $2.37½@2.50 per doz; Wooden $1.50. BROOMS—Extra Wire, $2.00@2.25 ₩ doz; Twine, $1.50@1.75 ₩ doz. CLOTHES PINS—Headed, $1.25; Common, $1.00; Patent, $1.50.

WOOL—Receipts last week 30,545 lbs; shipments during same period 5,470 lbs. The market during the past week has been more active; and notwithstanding the repeated declarations of buyers and wool dealers that prices are too high, still there has been a better feeling and if anything a shade better figures have been paid. Very few lots have brought over 35@36c; but a lot of 4,000 lbs was sold to an eastern buyer by a dealer in this city at about 38c for an average of three-quarter blood. The sales at the close show the following range of quotations:

[illegible]

WOOD—Receipts last week 4,084 cords. Market active and firm at $3.12½@3.50 for Grand Traverse cargoes; West Shore $3.00; East Shore $2.75@2.87½.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

The receipts of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., during the past week, and since Jan. 1, compared with the receipts last year, will be found below:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, ETC.

[illegible]

The following table shows the receipts of lumber, etc., during the week, since the 1st of January, and during the same period in 1858:—

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LATH, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

[illegible]

LUMBER—The market during the week has not been so brisk, and dealers have shown less anxiety with regard to the supply. In fact, during the greater portion of the week, cargoes were dull, and to effect sales a decline of 25@50c ₩ thousand had to be submitted to. Several inferior cargoes had to be docked by the owners and consignees, there being no demand except for lumber of a fair quality. The sales of cargoes during the week were as follows:

CARGOES SOLD DURING THE WEEK.

Schr Tempest, from City Banks, at $4.50, $8.50, and $11.
Schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, mixed at $9.00.
Schr G L Newman, from Oconto, boards and strips, at $8.50 and $9.
Schr Mt Vernon, from Manistee, mixed, at $8.25.
Schr Illinois, from Muskegon, mixed, at $8.50.
Schr Sacramento, from Manistee, mixed, at $8.25.
Schr Wm Jones, from Manistee, mostly strips, at $8.50.
Schr Pilgrim, from Oconto, one-third strips, (rafted) at $8.00.
Schr Holt, from Black Lake, mixed, at $8.00.
Schr Meridian, from Grand River, at $4 for culls and $9 for strips.
Schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, at $9.00 for strips and $9.25 for long joists.
Schr ——, from Holland, mixed at $8.00.
Schr Eleanor, from Two Rivers, mixed at $7.75.
Schr Monsoon, from Muskegon, at $8.00 for boards and joists and $8.75 for strips.

CONTRACTS.—During the week the following contracts have been made: 2,000,000 feet Grand River lumber, in three separate lots at $9 the mill run; 150,000 feet Grand River lumber at $7.50; 700,000 feet Green Bay lumber at $9.50; 500,000 feet Grand Traverse lumber on private terms. At the close dealers are not so anxious to make contracts.

SALES IN THE YARDS—The low water in the Illinois River has interfered very materially with the lumber shipments of the past week. Boats generally refuse to take loads below La Salle, and as a consequence the towns along the River are in a measure cut off from us at present. The demand from other parts of the country is exceedingly light, and the city trade, too, is generally quiet. There is, however, no change in quotations. Dealers have set the prices of upper qualities of Green Lumber as follows: 1st Clear, $30; Second Clear, 25.00; Third Clear, 18.00; but we have heard of no sales at these figures. The stock of Dry upper qualities is very light, and it is held very firmly at our quotations.

SHINGLES—The market for Shingles continues to droop, and cargoes are very dull and a shade lower. Several cargoes were sold during the week at 2.12½@2.37½ for various kinds of A Shingles, and 1.87½@2.00 for No. 1. The demand from the interior is rather light, and prices among the dealers unchanged, but scarcely so firm.

LATH—In good supply and steady at 1.38 afloat by the cargo, and 1.75 in yards.

The following are the current quotations, delivered at cars or on Canal boats:

[illegible]

Albany Lumber Market—June 25.

[From the Albany Statesman.]

There have been some large sales during the week past of both Pine and Spruce; partly for requirements and partly on speculation. The low prices of good Pine, for which the demand still continues limited, induces those who have the command of means, to invest in it, when favorable opportunities offer; and the late decline in prices of Spruce, the rates being as low now, if not lower than at any time last year. Foreign orders, however limited, tend to improve the market, and the sales effected during the past week, for shipment to South America, have had a favorable tendency. There seems no immediate prospect of much activity in this branch of trade; but even a moderate demand, will give an impetus to prices. There has been a rush of boats from the North for a day or two; the receipts having been cut off by a break in the Champlain Canal, which is again in order. The lumber now coming to hand is chiefly of this year's sawing and growth. The stock of seasoned Pine is light and piece plank especially are scarce and in demand.

Shingles continue to arrive and accumulate. The low price, however, at which they are selling is affected probably more from anticipated than present supply. It is so former season have so many shaved and sawed shingles been sent from Michigan, and the following article from an Exchange is an index to facts that must have a depressing tendency.

SHINGLES FOR ALBANY.—The steamer Michigan took out on Wednesday of last week, from Newberry & Goodell, of Green Bay, 315,000 shingles, shipped to that place from Oshkosh, for Albany, besides 60,000 from other parties for Michigan. The 315,000 are part of a contract for 2,000,000, from Oshkosh to Albany, to be filled the present season. It is said that Northern Wisconsin is able to supply the Milwaukee and Chicago markets with lumber and shingles, and Albany.

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals, from the opening of navigation to June 23d, in the years named, were as follows:

[illegible]

Weekly Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

The receipts and shipments of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep, during the past week, and since January 1st, compared with last year, will be found in the following table:

[illegible]

CATTLE—The extraordinary supply of Cattle in New York caused another decline on Wednesday last, and this tended still further to depress the market and limit transactions. The receipts, which were not heavy, were, however, composed principally of light stock, and neither shippers nor butchers were anxious to buy them. Heavy Cattle meet with fair sale at $4@4.25, and some Extras bring as high as $4.50, but Scallawags are dull at $2.25@2.50. Ordinary Cattle in limited demand at 2.75@3.50. We hear of no contracts for future delivery.

HOGS—Dull and lower, owing to a dull and heavy feeling in New York. Heavy Hogs have sold during the week at $5.25@5.50 gross, but at the close the market is duller, and 5.25 is only paid for lots weighing 200 lbs and upwards. Stock Hogs quiet.

SHEEP—The market for Sheep is without change. The sales of the week show a very wide range—1.75@3.50, and for one lot as high as 4.00 per head was paid. The average number of the sales were at 2@2.50 for fair to good Sheep. Inferior, 1.75@2.00, and extra fat $3@4.00 per head.

Foreign Markets.

PER NOVA SCOTIA.] LIVERPOOL, June 15.

[illegible]

Foreign Markets by the Arabia.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.

[illegible]

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, June 27.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, June 28.

FLOUR—Dull and lower. Sales 500 brls; $4.50 for extra Wis; $4.75@7 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $7.25 @8 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat lower. Sales 16,000 bu; $1.25@1.35 for white Indiana. Corn firmer. Sales 14,000 bu Illinois afloat and from store at 74@75c. No sales of other grain.

WHISKY—Sales to brs at 25c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—8½c for corn, 9c for wheat; 35c for flour to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 brls flour, 13,000 bu wheat, 49,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—700 brls flour, 300 bu wheat, 6,000 bu corn.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, June 28.

FLOUR—Very dull, with declining tendency. No sales of importance.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and lower. Corn, without change.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull at previous rates.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,700 bu Wheat. No shipments of Flour or Grain.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

Weather very warm. Wind blowing fresh from the South West.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO—At Buffalo, June 26, Propellers Mohawk, Oriental and Salem; barks Stannard and Great West; brig J H Harmon, and schrs Transit, Grey Eagle, York State, Resolute.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO—From Buffalo, June 26, Propellers Wenona and Chicago.

From Oswego, on the 24th—Schr Kenosha.

LIST OF VESSELS PASSING THROUGH THE WELLAND CANAL—Furnished to the Board of Lake Underwriters.—The following vessels passed the Port Colborne Lock from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 24th, till 4 o'clock P. M. on the 25th of June, 1859:

Bound West—June 24th propeller Buckeye; on the 25th, propeller Akron, bark Adriatic, schooners Northern Belle, Gross.

Bound East—June 24th, none: on the 25th, bark S D Woodruff.

VESSELS PASSING DETROIT, June 26th:

Up—Prop Queen of the Lakes, brigs Venice, Alma; schrs [illegible]

Down—Prop Herculean, brig Wm Penn; schrs St Albans, Lady of the Lakes, C J Roeder, Constitution, Ino, Jessie; bark E S Adams, and a black fore-and-after, name unknown.

On the 27th, the propeller Chicago, schr C L Burton and two black fore-and-afters passed up, and the schr Mountaineer down.

BRIG COLUMBIA—The brig Columbia, which went ashore at Death's Door, has gone to pieces and is a total wreck, nothing being saved but her rigging, which was brought to this city. She was owned by Jesse Birmingham of Sturgeon Bay, and was uninsured. She was valued at about $3,000. There was two mortgages held against her by parties in this city.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......June 28.

Stmr Traveler, Sweeney, Two Rivers, 169 bbls beer.
Prop Dacotah, Collins, Buffalo, 235 tons mdse, 201 tons iron.
Prop Montezuma, Napier, St. Joseph, 8.0 R R ties, 35 pkgs fish.
Brig Young America, Campbell, Buffalo, 460 tons coal.
Schr Charlotte, Fulton, Port Ulio, 112 cords wood.
Schr Carthagenian, Davis, Oswego, 50 tons coal, 2775 bbls salt.
Schr New Hampshire, Osmanson, Blakeville, 66 cords wood.
Schr Mary Hanson, St. Joseph, 8 m lumber.
Schr Geo C Drew, Garrett, Pier Cove, 46 cords wood, 50 m lumber, 33 m shingles.
Schr P Hayden, Williams, Green Bay, 100 cords wood.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 51 m lumber, 503 m lath.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland, 90 m lumber.
Schr Jupiter, Vanderbilt, St Joseph, 10 m staves.
Schr W W Brigham, Hanson, Port Sheldon, 83 cords wood.
Schr Jo Vilas, Albright, Manitowoc, 160 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, London, Sheboygan, 105 cords wood.
Schr Geo Roberts, Nelson, Blackwith, 75 cords wood.

CLEARED.

Steamer Traveler, Sweeney, Milwaukee, 3 hhds sugar.
Schr Circassian, Hubbard, Grand Haven, light.
Schr E Cramer, Furlong, Grand River, 1,800 bu corn, 20 tons mdse.
Schr G C Drew, Garrett, Pier Cove, light.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 8 tons mdse, 200 pkgs salt.
Schr Three Bells, Clark, Holland, light.
Schr W G Grant, Hackett, Saginaw, light.
Brig Mariner, Hacket, Ogdensburgh, 6,500 bu wheat, 3,500 bu corn.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 28.

ARRIVALS.

Prairie State, La Salle, 781 brls flour, 21,993 lbs bacon, 20 brls oil, 11,971 lbs soap.
Ellen, La Salle, 4,025 bu corn.
G C Morton, La Salle, 2,9,100 lbs lard, 200 brls flour, 15,430 lbs soap, 3,505 lbs candles, 3 brls oil.
Angola, La Salle, 1,803 brls flour.
Pelican, Joliet, 75 cds stone.

CLEARED.

Alice, La Salle, 40,478 ft lumber, 2,070 ft siding.
St Louis, La Salle, 59,352 ft lumber, 10,000 ft siding.
Celestial, La Salle, 73,662 ft lumber, 5,000 ft siding, 7,000 shingles, 3,000 lath, 150 brls salt.
Sun, Ottawa, 59,994 ft lumber, 12,000 ft siding, 43,000 shingles.
Ocean Spray, Ottawa, 77,146 ft lumber, 16,500 lath, 5 brls vinegar, 1,000 lbs drain pipe.
Humboldt, Marseilles, light.
D V Bell, Lockport, 52,451 ft lumber, 120 kegs nails, 5,254 lbs mdse.

LUMBERMEN'S EXCHANGE.—The Rooms of the Association, in Lind's Block, will be open each morning from eight to nine o'clock, as a Lumbermen's Exchange, at which time and place all interested and Lumbermen's Manufacturers, City and Country Dealers, Vessel Captains, and others interested in the trade are invited to attend.
ROBERT H. FOSS, President.
EUPHRALET WOOD Secretary. my12-3md&tw-1268

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR: PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD, **Compounded Entirely from Gums,** Is one of the Best PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

LIVER INVIGORATOR

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All who are Using it are giving their Unanimous Testimony in its Favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester: May, 1851.
"Tell Lea & Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."

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[illegible]

Sold by all respectable grocers and fruiterers. Sole Wholesale Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, 405 Broadway, New York. A stock always in store. Also orders received for direct shipment from England. my27-ly

TRIPP, HALE & CO., No. 100 LAKE STREET, GENERAL PATENT COMMISION WAREHOUSE.

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PURE AIR AND PERFECT VENTILATION.

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And are now prepared to furnish them for Dwellings, Churches, Schools, &c. Also, their own construction on the same principle, for parlors, single rooms and halls, and especially RAILROAD CARS.

Ventilating perfectly all rooms in which they are used and warming to any required temperature.

We refer to Messrs. W. W. Boyington, O. L. Wheelock and Carter & Bauer, architects, of this city.

For particulars inquire of the subscribers, at their office No. 42 and 35 South Lasalle street. F. LESTER & CO.

ENGLISH LINSEED OIL.—1000 gallons Boiled English Linseed Oil, for sale by BOOKER, PHILLIPS & CO.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co., MANUFACTURERS OF FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES, Of All Quarries, and C. W. Brown's Patent Portable Flouring and Grist Mills. And Dealers in DUTCH ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS. Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Beltings of all kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Packs, Proof Staffs, &c., &c. Fairbanks' Scales AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &c.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines, and Boilers, from the Manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN N.Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engines and Boilers, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with Judson's Patent Governor Valve

For Flour Mills. We confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

Over the usual class of Boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c. At very Low Figures.

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MILL FURNISHINGS CHICAGO BRANCH OF JOHN T. NOYE'S, Buffalo Mill Furnishing Establishment. French Burr Millstones. EXTRA AND DOUBLE EXTRA HEAVY BOLTING CLOTH. Noye's Improved centrifugal Feeding. Flouring and Grist Mills.

[illegible]

LAMPHIER'S SPOKE PLANING MACHINES. Chinese Sugar-Cane Mills and Horse Powers Grocers Sugar Mills. NOVA SCOTIA STUCCO PLASTER —AND— AKRON WATER LIME At Wholesale Prices.

All the above furnishings at prices to suit the times. Plans, Specifications and Estimates Furnished when desired and the construction of Steam and Water Mills, embracing the latest improvements. CHICAGO WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE No. 28 Market Street—Lind's Block. All orders addressed to JOHN T. NOYE, at Chicago or Buffalo, N. Y. a7-c702

Transportation.

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. CASH CAPITAL, ... $900,000.

JOHN L. KIMBERLY, President. FRANKLIN LEE, Vice President. JAMES C. EVANS, Sec'y and Treasurer.

[illegible]

EIGHT STAUNCH PROPELLERS.

[illegible]

CANAL BOATS ON THE ERIE CANAL,

[illegible]

GREATER DISPATCH AND AT LESS RATES

[illegible]

CHAS. E. CHASE, Agent.

COLLINGWOOD LINE.—Commencing on the opening of Navigation, the following A No. 1 new and large class Screw Steamers, having unsurpassed accommodations for Passengers, will fill this line as follows: HUNTER, Capt. DICKSON, FOUNTAIN CITY, Capt. PECK, ONTONAGON, Capt. WILKINS, EVERGREEN CITY, Capt. CHAMBERLAIN.

Leave Chicago from the foot of Lasalle street, South Side, A. T. Spencer & Co.'s wharf, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, landing at all points on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, as far north as Two Rivers, and at Mackinac.

Through Bills of Lading given from Chicago and ports on the West Shore of Lake Michigan, to Boston, New York, Montreal, and all the principal points in the Eastern and New England States and Canada.

Connect at Collingwood with The Northern Railway of Canada, And at Toronto with THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, For Montreal, Quebec, Portland and Boston, and LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS FOR NIAGARA FALLS, Oswego and Cape Vincent; and at Ogdensburgh with the Vermont Central Railroad, for Boston and intermediate points on the Vermont Central between Ogdensburgh and Boston.

The above Line is unequalled for regularity and dispatch for Passengers and Freight, between the Western and Eastern and New England States and Canada.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. T. SPENCER & CO., Agents, Foot of Lasalle st., Chicago, Ill. ja22-c44-6m

OLD OSWEGO LINE Transportation Company, (Established in 1852.)

Merchandise and other property forwarded to and from the West, via Canal to Oswego, thence by the Lakes QUICKER AND CHEAPER than by any other water communication.

NO TRANSHIPMENT AT ALBANY OR TROY.

ALVORD & DANE, Oswego, F. B. DANE & CO., New York, proprietors; D. C. LITTLEJOHN, General Agent, Oswego; ALBERT LEE, General Western Agent, Chicago. The Proprietors of the "Old Oswego Line," in connection with the "Diamond Line" of Vessels on the Lakes, will give low rates on Railroad iron, and other heavy freight, to all points West.

New York Agents—F. B. DANE, W. H. JENNISON, A. H. THOMPSON, 100 Broad street. Albany Consignee—C. A. FOLGER, 91 Pier. DOUSMAN & CO., Milwaukee, JAS. PECK & CO., Chicago. } Consignees. ap7-6m-c708

The Republic Mutual Ins. Co., OF N. Y. CITY, Cash Capital and Surplus, $266,000. Marine and Fire.

N. B.—For the past five years this Company have returned to its POLICY HOLDERS AN AVERAGE OF 27 PER CENT. each year of the premiums paid.

S. C. HIGGINSON, Agent, S. W. Cor. Clark and So. Water-sts. ap30 ₩ 3m

THE NORTHWESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY. OSWEGO, NEW YORK. (ESTABLISHED IN 1832.) Capital 150,000...With Large Surplus.

The public are respectfully informed that MR. JULIUS WHITE has been re-appointed agent of this Company, and is alone authorized to issue and renew policies in Chicago. Mr. White is authorized to adjust and pay all losses arising under our Policies, either Fire or Marine. JAMES PLATT, President.

S. B. LUDLOW, Secretary.

The undersigned will be happy to see his friends and the patrons of the old Northwestern generally, at the Office, No. 1 S. Clark st. cor. S. Water, assuring them that our rates shall be as low as those of any other responsible Company, and the Losses shall be fairly adjusted and promptly paid. JULIUS WHITE, Agent, 145½ South Water street.

LELAND & MIXER, PACKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS 221 South Water St., Chicago.

[illegible]

HILL'S AIR LIGHT. State and County Rights FOR HILL'S PATENT FOR SALE BY Messrs. Tripp, Hale & Co., Agents, 100 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

THE PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of Chicago, Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, opposite Post Office.

[illegible]

300 TONS PIG IRON—For sale low, in lots to suit purchasers, by J. L. LEE, No. 46 South Clark street.

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD. Season Arrangement.

[illegible]

CITY OF BUFFALO, A. D. PERKINS, Commander. WESTERN METROPOLIS, W. T. PEASE, Commander.

[illegible]

G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent. JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY. Summer Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

[illegible]

R. N. RICE, Superintendent. H. J. SPAULDING, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburgh without change, connecting with the great Pennsylvania Central Railroad

[illegible]

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

[illegible]

Be particular to ask for tickets by FORT WAYNE. DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago. JOHN B. ANDERSON, Gen'l Superintendent.

Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

[illegible]

JAS. W. MUSSON, Freight Agent, Chicago. J. J. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Ag't, Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. The Capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the Country. THREE THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Fare Always as Low as by Any Other Route.

[illegible]

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen'l Freight Agent, Philadelphia. L. L. HOUPT, Gen'l Ticket Agent, Philadelphia. THOS. A. SCOTT, General Supt., Altoona Pa. je13

FARE REDUCED.—Chicago, Cleveland & Pittsburgh Short Railroad Line. ONLY 18¾ HOURS FROM CHICAGO TO PITTSBURGH.

[illegible]

W. C. CLELAND, Gen'l Agent, Cleveland. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Chicago.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD is now open for the transportation of freight and passengers its entire length, from Hannibal to the Missouri river.

[illegible]

JOSIAH HUNT, Superintendent. P. B. GROAT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD. Open to Lisbon.

[illegible]

J. M. MAY, General Freight Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN TRAINS.

[illegible]

Fare 15 cents each way.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. On and after Sunday, April 10th, 1859, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells street depot daily, (Sunday excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

[illegible]

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD. Summer Arrangement. On and after SUNDAY, May 22, 1859, two Express Trains daily for ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG, AND NEW ORLEANS, Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

[illegible]

A. D. ABBOTT, Gen. Supt. N. H. MOORE, Gen. Agent and Ass't Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE, Composed of the CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND, PEORIA & BUREAU VALLEY AND MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI RAILROADS.

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRACY, Superintendent. W. L. ST. JOHN General Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, In Connection with the LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD, IS THE Shortest Route to St. Paul, AND THE ONLY ALL R. R. LINE TO LA CROSSE

[illegible]

MORNING LINE AT 9:00 A. M.

[illegible]

Packet Boats for St. Paul, And the Upper Mississippi River.

EVENING LINE AT 8:15 P. M.

[illegible]

WAUKEGAN COMMUTATION TRAIN AT 5:25 P. M.

[illegible]

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent Chicago & Milwaukee R. R.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. On and after Monday, April 4, 1859, trains on this road will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Agent.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. On and after MONDAY, JUNE 13th, 1859, Passenger Trains will run from Chicago as follows:

8.45 A.M., (Sundays excepted) for Burlington and Quincy.
7.45 P.M., (Saturdays excepted) " "
4.15 P.M., (Sundays excepted) for Mendota and Galesburg.

SAMUEL POWELL, General Ticket Agent. C. G. HAMMOND, General Superintendent. je13

Ocean Steamers.

STEAM TO IRELAND, ENGland, and Scotland for $30. THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S New York and Galway Line. Consisting of the staunch and powerful Iron Steamer ARGO.

[illegible]

First Cabin passage to St. Johns..........$35

[illegible] AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Office of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

[illegible]

E. B. TALCOTT, General Superintendent.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET.

[illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

Corporation Notices.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

[illegible]

ASSESSMENT ROLL.

FORT DEARBORN ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, City of Chicago, June 27, 1859.

[illegible]

R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, City of Chicago, June 25th, 1859.

[illegible]

R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, City of Chicago, June 25, 1859.

[illegible]

R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE—City of Chicago, June 24, 1859.

[illegible]

A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, City of Chicago, June 24, 1859.

[illegible]

R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

OFFICE OF SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, City of Chicago, June 24, 1859.

[illegible]

R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

OFFICE SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, June 24, 1859.

[illegible]

R. CLEVELAND, Supt.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

SIDEWALK NOTICE.

[illegible]

H. KREISMANN, City Clerk.

CITY OF CHICAGO.—City Collector's Office—May 31, 1859.

[illegible]

A. F. C. MUELLER, City Collector.

Legal Advertisements.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of mortgage, bearing date the twelfth day of February, A. D. 1857, executed by Reuben Taylor and Eliza Taylor, his wife, of the city of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to Edmond Aiken.

[illegible]

EDMOND AIKEN, Assignee.

WHEREAS, EDWARD MARTIN and Mary A. Martin, his wife, of the city of Chicago, in the County of Cook, and state of Illinois.

[illegible]

GRANT GOODRICH, Trustee. Chicago, June 23d, 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County.

[illegible]

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK County, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.

[illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, June 9th, A. D. 1859.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago.

[illegible]

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Public Notice is hereby given that I, William Wheeler, Trustee.

[illegible]

WM. WHEELER, Trustee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage.

[illegible]

FULLER & WOOD, Att'ys.

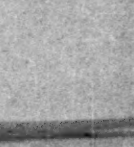
MORTGAGE SALE.—By an Indenture of Mortgage.

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, default has been made.

[illegible]

L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, June 20th, 1859.



FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES. SOLD BY FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF, 2 Lake street, Chicago.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE. PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

Address PRESS AND TRIBUNE, Chicago, Illinois.

Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO.

EXTRA COPIES.

A complete account of the late disaster on the Southern Michigan Road, will be found in our columns this morning. Our faithful and capable reporter who reached here last evening from the scene of the tragedy, put us in possession of all the ascertained facts. Extra copies of this day's paper will be found at our Counting-Room.

PIKE'S PEAK.

We print on another page a highly interesting Pike's Peak letter written by A. D. Richardson, to the Boston Journal, with which paper Mr. R. is connected. It will be remembered that the writer accompanied Mr. Greeley across the Plains as far as the Cherry Creek country, and that his name as well as Mr. G.'s was appended to the "statement" concerning the auriferous character of the mountain diggings, which we published a few days ago. His description of the country is well worth reading, while his confirmation of the gold discoveries is emphatic.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

The City of Chicago is in debt. The Boone, Ten Dyer and John Wentworth dynasties have each left its load of incurred but undischarged obligations to the present city government. The debt is in the shape of short or accommodation bonds, upon which high rates of interest are paid. The amount of this debt is something near a quarter of a million of dollars, be the same more or less. The administration now in power has no money. The receipts from other sources than taxation have been expended in the ordinary business of government. Until the taxes for the year are collected, the treasury will be empty. In the meantime, the short bonds of which we have spoken will be falling due. How to pay them, has been the question discussed. The Mayor, Comptroller and Common Council have favored the taking up of the short, high-interest bonds, and giving therefor longer bonds at a lower rate per cent. They were impelled to this by a desire to preserve the city's credit unimpaired. They were anxious to meet all obligations when due in a manner satisfactory to creditors. The transfer was resolved upon. A clause in the City Charter forbids the borrowing of more than $100,000 per annum. Taking advantage of this, John Wentworth, animated by the same spirit that impelled him when he attempted to defeat the loan for the Water Works, caused one Phillip Dean to apply for an injunction to restrain the Mayor and Comptroller in the action which the city's necessities demanded that they should take. The case was submitted to the Court, or rather to J. M. Wilson, the Chancellor of the Superior Court, stripped of all legal verbiage, quibbles and technicalities, was this: "Is the issuing of low-interest, long-time 'bonds, for the only purpose of taking up 'high-interest, short bonds, which the city has 'not the means of paying, borrowing money 'within the meaning of the charter?" The case was ably argued on the side of the city. Yesterday we printed the decision. The bar, the people, the city officers, were astonished to learn that the prayer of the petitioner was granted, and that the injunction was obtained. We do not propose to make any comments on the case. It needs none. A fair statement of its merits, decides it in the mind of every unprejudiced man. But we may say, that we do not wonder that in New York, injunctions granted by judges when unusually crabbed and malignant in temper, or, perhaps, in obedience to the well-known wishes of the politicians to whom they owe their election, or for the purpose of showing the supremacy of Chancery courts over common sense and common mercantile foresight, have come to be considered unbearable nuisances, and that those who grant them without reason, for the incommoding of the public, are, at the next election, usually left out of the count when the votes are canvassed. What the people of Chicago may choose to do in the case before us, of course we are not advised. A blow has been struck at their interests which they will not fail to feel in the next tax levy. Then will be the opportunity for them to realize the consequences of the act which the malignity of Wentworth and the crotchety decision of the Court have caused to be done. In meanwhile, the government of the city is embarrassed, and the credit of the city run down to a level with that of Milwaukee, those who suffer thereby will know to whom the blame must be attributed.

The case, we take it, will be appealed to a court in which chronic rage and ill-temper are not the rule of the Chancery side, in which technicalities do not stand in the place of common sense, and in which obligation to partisan Ishmaelites is little felt. There, we trust that the city will not be denied the exercise of the rights which are necessary to an economical administration and the preservation of her good name. Awaiting the action of that last tribunal, we may express our thankfulness that to Judge Wilson alone, the merit or demerit of the decision is due—that the non-concurrence of his associates in his opinion is a significant indication that they would not indorse it.

The American Italian Fund.

The President and Treasurer of the Italian Fund in New York city, as will be seen by an advertisement in this paper, have appointed Mr. Stanley H. Fleetwood of this city, an agent to receive and forward any funds which the public may be disposed to contribute to the cause of Italian independence. All moneys thus contributed will be transmitted without diminution to Turin, and there applied to the support of the families of indigent soldiers fighting for their country's deliverance from Austrian tyranny. Mr. Fleetwood's office is in the Exchange Bank building, on the corner of Lake and Clark streets. All contributions will be duly acknowledged, and forwarded to Italy at the expense of the New York Committee.

Meeting of the Excursionists.

At a meeting, held at the Tremont House on Tuesday evening, by the party recently returned from an excursion trip through Kentucky, and a visit to the Mammoth Cave, Hon. Luther Haven being appointed chairman, and L. B. Bingham, Esq., secretary, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, During our excursion through some of the most beautiful portions of Kentucky, we were the recipients of unexpected courtesies, extended to us by the officers of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, forming, with connections north from Louisville and south from Nashville, one of the most pleasant routes of travel in the Union—therefore,

Resolved, That our heartfelt thanks are hereby publicly tendered to the gentlemanly Superintendent, B. F. Gamble Esq., who, by his civility and attention to us while guests of the road, have created pleasant memories never to be forgotten in our reminiscences of the many courtesies shown us while in the good land of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Louisville and Nashville papers be requested to publish the foregoing.

More Fillibusterism.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Information has been received from a source regarded as thoroughly reliable, giving the particulars of the contemplated fillibuster descent on Nicaragua. The names of certain persons who sustain Walker with arms and money are given, and the enjoyment of the benefits of the Transit route are to compensate in part for the expenses thus incurred. It is stated the expedition will start by the middle of August that a party of fillibusters will rendezvous in Florida, and be conveyed to Central America in the Scottish Chief. Whether or not this information is strictly true, it is certain our Government will endeavor to arrest all such illegal enterprises—the orders to our naval vessels to this purpose, heretofore issued, being still in full force. Gen. Jerez before he left Nicaragua was fully informed of the fillibuster movements.